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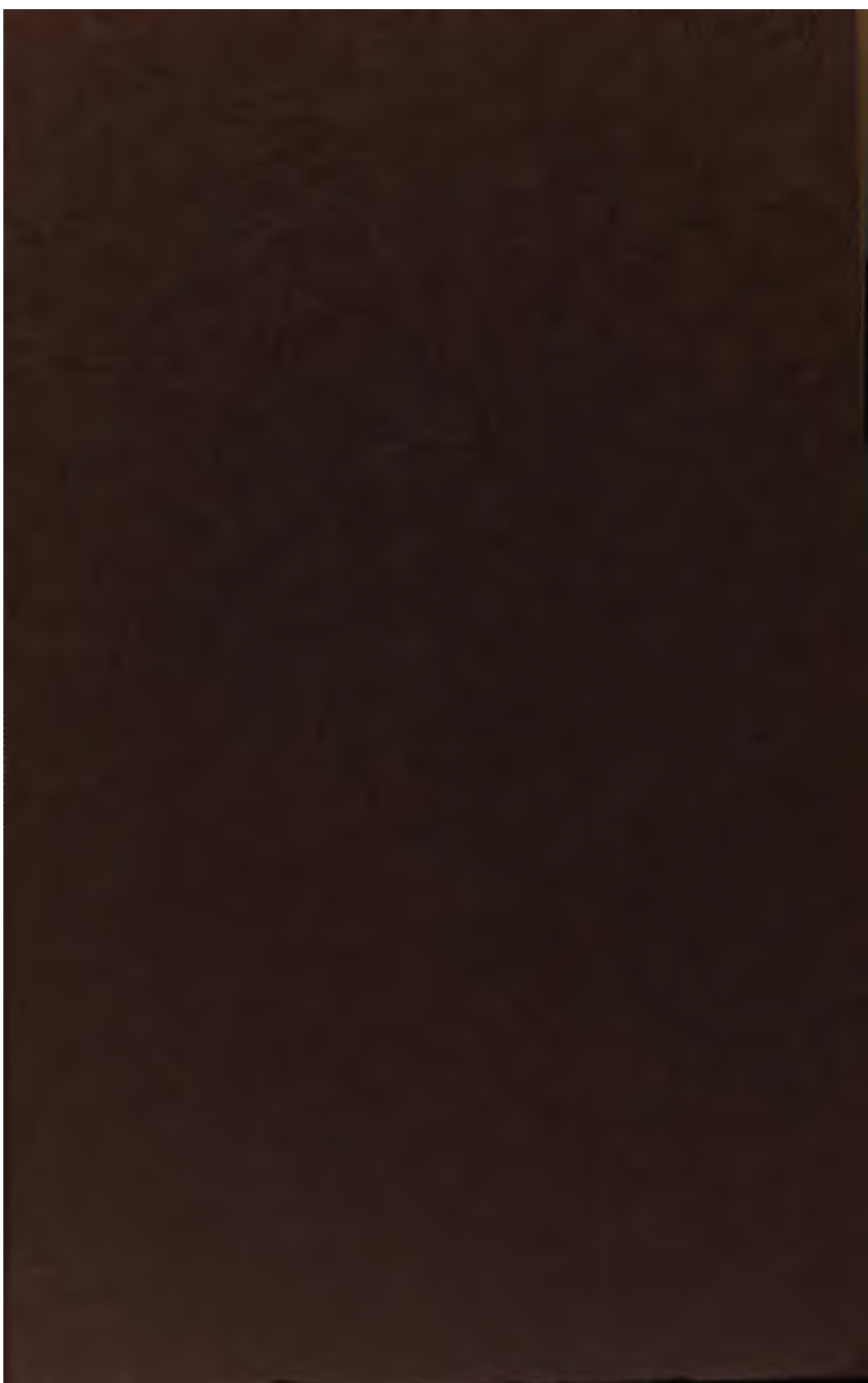
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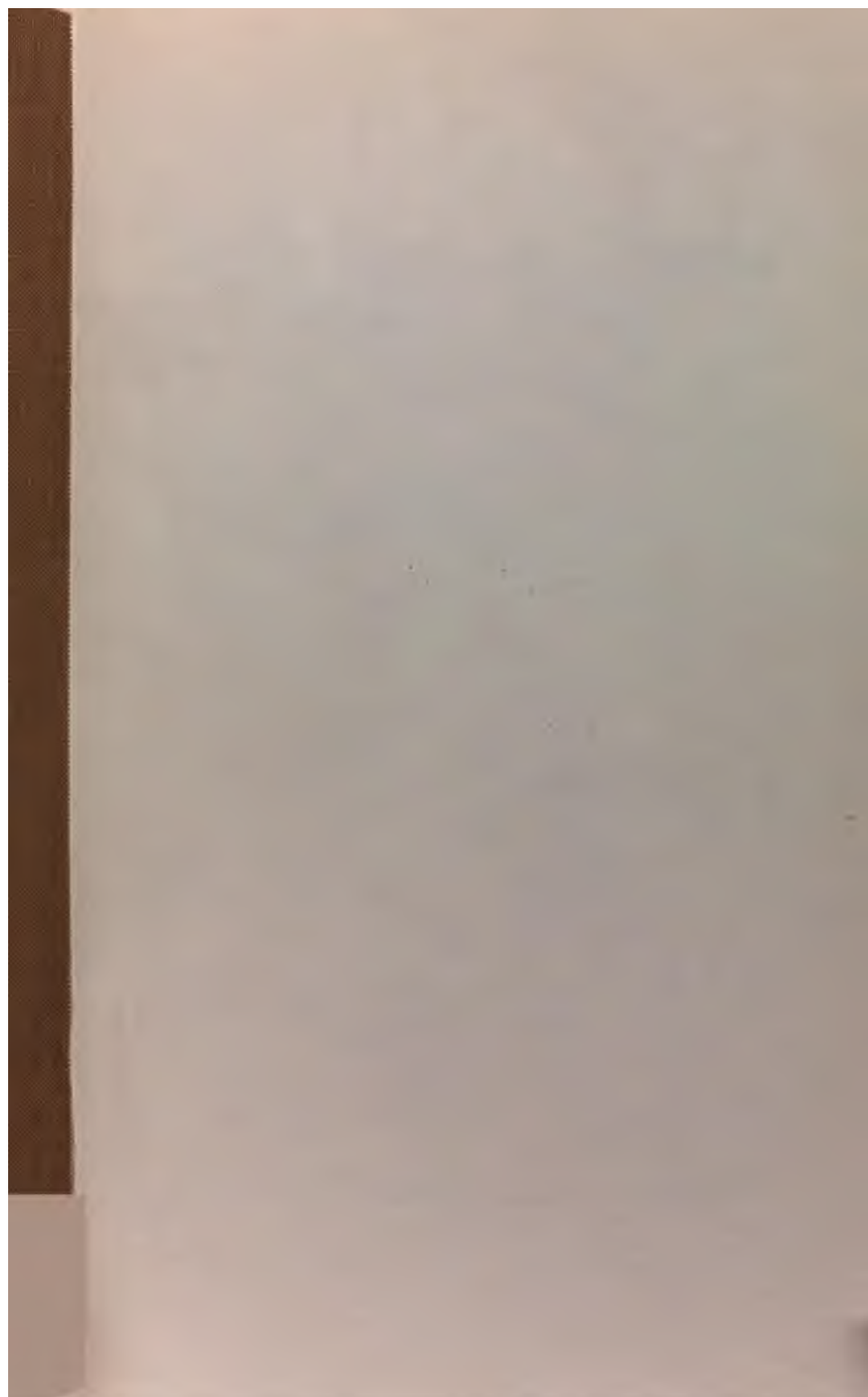
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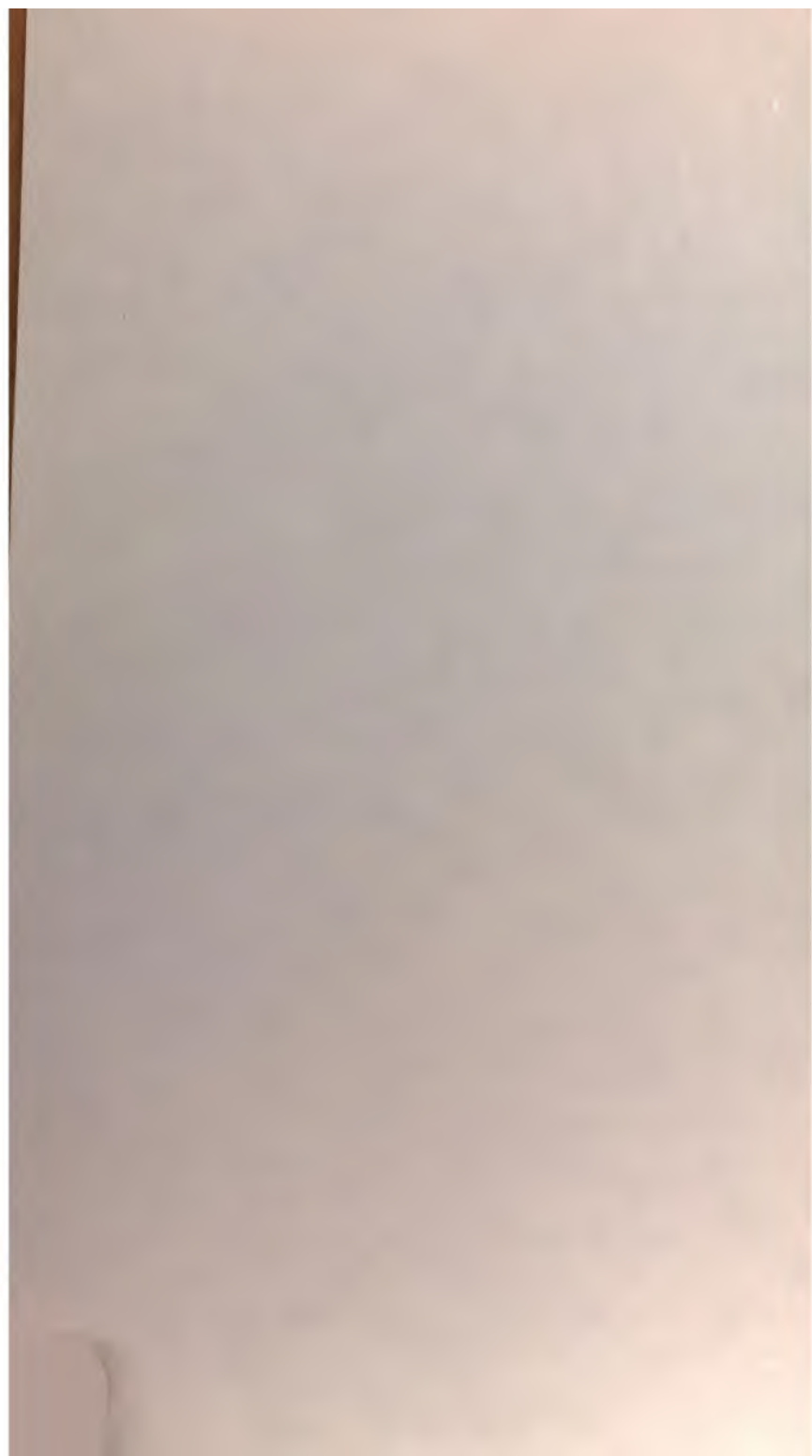
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5. Honorary Members shall pay no subscription, and shall not be entitled to vote, but they shall have a copy of all publications of the Institute, and shall be entitled to all other privileges of membership. Honorary Members shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting only.
6. The Officers of the Institute shall be a Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and an Honorary Secretary or Secretaries, all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting.
7. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the Officers, and of twelve Members elected from the general body of the Subscribers, to retire annually, but eligible for re-election; with this exception, that no elected member of Council who has been absent from all Council Meetings during the preceeding year shall be eligible for re-election at the next Annual General Meeting.

8. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute not less than three times a year. They shall have power to make Bye-Laws, appoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Honorary Members for Election by the Annual Meeting, supply vacancies that may occur during the year in their own body or among the officers, and to make arrangements for Excursions and other Meetings. They shall also annually frame a Report and prepare the accounts for submission to the Annual Meeting. At the Meetings of the Council three members shall be a quorum.

9. The ordinary place of meeting shall be Bury St. Edmunds, but it shall be in the discretion of the Council to hold meetings at other places, if, and when they shall think it advisable.

10. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute ; and he shall also be entitled to the use of the Library at Moyses Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, and to a copy of each publication of the Institute ; but no copy of any such publication shall be delivered to any Member whose subscription is more than twelve months in arrear.

11. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of April or May in each year, or at such other time as shall be fixed by the Council.

12. All papers presented to the Institute shall thereby be considered its property, and the Council may publish the same in any way, and at any time they may think proper.

13. There shall be a Librarian, Honorary or otherwise, who shall reside within five miles of wherever the Library is kept. He shall be elected for the year at the Annual General Meeting.

14. There shall be a Literary Committee, consisting of not more than five members, who shall not be, as such, ex-officio members of the Council. They shall be elected for the year at the Annual General Meeting.

15. There shall be an Auditor or Auditors, Honorary or otherwise, who shall be elected for the year at the Annual General Meeting.

16. No alteration shall be made in these rules, by way of addition, omission, or otherwise, except at a General Meeting ; and after at least one week's previous notice of such proposed alteration has been sent to every Member of the Institute.





## LIBRARY BYE-LAWS.

1. The Librarian shall make a yearly Report to the **Annual General Meeting**, stating the condition and needs of the **Library**, and what has been done in the past year, and what books have been added by gift, purchase, or exchange.

2. It shall be the business of the Librarian to see that the publications of the various archæological societies (which are received by exchange) be bound, as soon as each volume is complete.

3. Any member borrowing a book from the Library must enter his or her name in the book kept for that purpose. Anyone failing to do this, when the book is taken out, shall be fined one shilling.

4. All books must be brought back, and entered as brought back, within three months of their having been taken out. Any member failing to bring a book back, and to enter it as brought back, within three months, will be fined one shilling.

5. No member may have more than five volumes out at one time.

6. No MSS. may be taken out from the Library, nor certain valuable printed books, a list of which is kept by the Librarian, except by permission of the Council.

7. The staircase to the Library shall be kept locked, and the key kept by the Librarian.

8. No non-member of the Institute shall be allowed to use the Library, except by permission of the General Secretary, or when accompanied by a Member of the Institute.

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### LIST OF BOOKS WHICH ARE NOT TO BE REMOVED FROM THE LIBRARY.

All MSS. — Pamphlets, Suffolk Mercury or St. Edmundsbury Post — The Jermyn Collection — Page's Supplement to Kirby, Suffolk Traveller, Extra Illustrated — Papworth's Armorial — Prynne's New Discovery of Prelate's Tyranny — Josselyn's Two Voyages to New England — Moxon's Mechanical Powers — Eikon Basilike, 1648 — Poll Books — Cox's History of Ireland — Culpepper, Anatomy of Bartholomew — Massachusetts Historical Collections, 28 vols.

## LIBRARY REPORT for 1917.

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During the year ending December 31st, 1917, the following additions have been made to the Library:—

<i>Presented.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
"A Suffolk hundred in 1283," edited by Mr. Edgar Powell .. .. .	Mr. G. Milner-Gibson-Cullum.
History of the 12th (Suffolk) Regiment, 1685—1913. By Lt.-Col. G. A. H. Webb .. .. .	ditto
Account of the Orders of Knighthood, 1802. By Sir Levett Hanson .. .. .	ditto
"Leaves from my Sketch Book." By Rev. R. J. Simpson — — .. .. .	ditto
"The Guildhall of the City of London." By J. J. Baddeley .. .. .	Mr. H. W. B. Wayman
Oxford Honours, 1220—1894. .. .. .	ditto
"The precedence of English Bishops: and the Provincial Chapter." By C. Wordsworth .. .. .	ditto
"Criminal Prosecution and Capital Punishment of animals" By G. P. Evans .. .. .	ditto
"Suffolk M.S.S. in Jackson collection, Sheffield Public Library." .. .. .	ditto

71 Parts or complete volumes of Proceedings, etc., have been received from Societies in Union for exchange of publications. Of these 15 are Americana, and 27 form part of a very incomplete series of 14 vols. of Proceedings of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. No exchanges were received from the Bradford Historical and Archæological Society; Cambs. and Hunts. Archæological Society; Leicester Archæological Society; Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn; Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society; Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain.

Vol. XV. of the Society's Proceedings has been bound and 30 vols. of the Historic M.S.S. Commission. Those concerning Suffolk and Norfolk have been placed with the books relating to those counties. On account of the increased cost, no further binding has been done.

The Library is open for the use of Members on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock, and on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays from 2 to 5 o'clock.

HORACE R. BARKER,  
*Librarian.*

## ANNUAL REPORT for 1917.

MEMBERS will learn with great regret of the resignation of the Rev. A. W. Darwin from the post of Hon. General Secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.

Elected in May, 1913, Mr. Darwin has carried on the work of the Institute with success and enthusiasm, notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the prolonged war conditions. It will be no easy task to fill his place, but we are glad to know that he will continue to serve both on the Council and on the Literary Committee.

We have to report the death, during the past year, of two Members for whom universal regret will be felt.

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM GREENWELL, D.C.L., F.R.S., has for many years been an Honorary Member of the Institute. His death occurred at Durham, on January 28th, 1918, at the advanced age of 97.

Dr. Greenwell may be regarded as one of the most active and accomplished antiquaries of his time, and the loss to science of men of his type will always be acutely felt. He was born at Greenwell Ford, Durham, in 1820, and was the son of the late William Thomas Greenwell, J.P., D.L. He was educated at the Grammar School, and was a Fellow of University College, Durham, 1844-54. He was successively Vicar of Ovingham and Mickley, Northumberland; Principal of Neville Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Minor Canon of Durham in 1865. In 1882 he was made HON. D.C.L. of his University.

Besides being a learned writer and editor of archæological and antiquarian books, he was an ardent collector; flint implements, prehistoric bronzes, and Greek coins being among the numerous treasures gathered together during a long life of research.

As to the value of these collections, we hesitate to measure them by the mere purchase money they could command, for the true spirit of science revolts against the inadequacy of such estimates. Only in the light of the terrible blunder, so narrowly escaped during the past year, when through an almost inconceivable ignorance, the sanctity of our greatest Museum was threatened, it may be excusable to draw attention to the market, apart from the intrinsic value of Dr. Greenwell's collections. Men who cannot conceive of science as being anything but a harmless hobby, are aroused when reminded that his prehistoric bronzes and Greek coins alone realized £21,000 while the contents of barrows presented by the collector to the British Museum, are an asset to the nation, that with the growth of education, will be more and more recognized.

In connection with local research as it concerns East Anglia, Dr. Greenwell's pioneer excavations at Grimes Graves, Weeting, Norfolk, were of especial importance. The mystery which had hung for centuries about those strange mounds, with their corresponding depressions, began to find its solution when his eager spade first disturbed the soil in 1870, with the result of the discovery of mines which had been worked for flint by men of the Stone Age.

COL. ST. JOHN FANCOURT MITCHELL FANCOURT, C.B., J.P., was born at Clifton in 1847. From 1898-1902 he was Brig.-Gen. Cominanding Assam and Rohilkund, and was Chief Staff Officer in the Manipur Expedition, 1892, etc., etc. He was a traveller and explorer and the author of geographical, military and political works. A man of varied tastes and accomplishments, Col. Fancourt spent much of his retired life in archaeological pursuits.

It is encouraging to notice that the number of newly-elected Members for this year exceeds the resignations. Seventeen new names are added to the list of subscribers, while eight Members have resigned.

The Annual Meeting was held on Wednesday, May 16th, 1917, at Moyses Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, the President, the most Honble. the Marquis of Bristol occupying the chair. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, the Officers, Council and Committees were appointed.

Financially the Institute is in a flourishing condition, Mr. J. S. Corder, the Hon. Financial Secretary, having established a record in this respect.

It has not been thought suitable during the continuance of the war to hold the usual Summer Excursions. These are in abeyance until further notice.

The Natural History section of the Institute's work having been but little represented of late years, it is proposed that an effort should be made to revivify it, and to induce naturalists in the county both to give the Institute their support, and to contribute articles on the fauna and flora of E. Anglia.

N. F. LAYARD,

*Hon. General Secretary.*

*Jan. 1, 1918.*

## SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOG

*Accounts for the year*

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand, Dec. 31st, 1916	..	46	8	1
„ Year's interest on Deposit	..	6	8	1
„ Subscriptions	..	118	1	0
„ Sale of Publications	..	2	7	9
„ Mr. Moir's contribution to his illustrations	..	2	2	0

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£175 6 11

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ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
Subscriptions in Arrear	..	4	0	0
Library Furniture	..	12	16	0
Deposit Account	..	105	0	0
Electric Stove	..	5	0	0
Publications in hand (not valued)				
Library at Moyes Hall, valued at £600				

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£126 16 0

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# 5 NATURAL HISTORY.

ng December 31st, 1917.

EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.
By	W. E. Harrison, printing Proceedings	..		58	5	6
"	" Stationery Account	..		5	8	1
"	Insurances, Fire and War risk	..		1	2	3
"	Hon. Financial Secretary, aid for assistance	..		7	10	0
"	Subscription refunded, Mr. Sturge	..		0	10	0
"	Petty Cash		£ s. d.			
	Financial	..	..	2	2	0
	Rev. A. W. Darwin	..	..	1	9	6
	V. B. Redstone	..	..	0	7	6
	Miss Layard	..	..	0	17	4
"	Subscription to Congress and Earth works	..		4	16	4
"	Binding—Paul and Mathew	..	..	1	9	5
"	Electric Heating	..	..	4	7	9
"	Cheque Book	..	..	1	12	6
"	Barker—Salary	..	..	0	5	0
"	" Petty Cash and Cleaning	..	..	5	5	0
"	Rent, Moyses Hall	..	..	0	11	11
				5	0	0
				£96	3	9
"	Balance carried forward	..	..	79	3	2
				£175	6	11

JOHN SHEWELL CORDER,

*Hon. Financial Secretary.*

Audited and found correct,

FRANK A. BADHAM, *Hon. Auditor.*

## List of Duplicates in the S.I.A. Library, 1912

<i>Name.</i>	<i>No. of</i>	<i>Price.</i>
	<i>Copies.</i>	
Quarterly Journal of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, January, 1869 .. ..	18	3d.
Quarterly Journal of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, June, 1869 .. ..	18	3d.
Hawstead and Hardwick .. ..	37	3d.
Plates, Stoneham II. .. ..	70	3d.
„ Mildenhall, Buttress, etc. .. ..	17	3d.
„ „ East Window .. ..	24	3d.
„ Stonham I. .. ..	70	3d.
„ Pre-historic Burial .. ..	33	3d.
„ Plan of Blythburgh .. ..	70	3d.
„ Needham Market Chapel .. ..	42	3d.
„ Finds at Warren Hill .. ..	28	3d.
„ Stones in Mutford Wood .. ..	145	3d.
„ Stonham III. .. ..	35	3d.
S.I.A., Vol. IV., pp. 273-288 .. ..	33	3d.
„ Vol. IV., pp. 289-296 .. ..	66	3d.
East Anglian, Vol. VI., 4 parts .. ..		6d.
„ Vol. VIII., 12 parts .. ..		1s.
„ Vol. IV., pp. 340-356 .. ..	11	3d.
East View of Orford Castle .. ..	3	3d.
Papers of Associated Societies, Vol. 17, part 1, 2; Vol. 21, part 1, 2; Vol. 22, part 1, 2; Vol. 15, part 1; Vol. 16, part 2; Vol. 18, part 2; Vol. 19, part 2; Vol. 23, part 1, 2; Vol. 24, part 1, 2. Vol. 25, part 1, 2; Vol. 27, part 1; Vol. 30, part 1.—At 1s. each part.		
Montgomeryshire Collections, Vol. IX. .. ..		1s.
Isleham Reprints (1870) .. ..	5	3d.
Blythburgh Reprints, Vol. IV., pp. 225-256 .. ..	36	3d.
„ „ Vol. IV., pp. 273-296 .. ..	6	3d.
„ „ Vol. IV., pp. 297-300 .. ..	80	3d.

Any of the above can be obtained from Mr. W. E. Harrison,  
The Ancient House, Ipswich, at the prices indicated, postage extra.

## SOCIETIES IN UNION.

FOR INTERCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS, &c.

Antiquaries, Society of, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.  
Assistant Secretary, H. S. Kingsford, Esq., M.A.

Bradford Historical and Archæological Society.  
Hon. Sec., H. Ross, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., 41, Mannville Terrace,  
Bradford.

Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society.  
Hon. Sec., Roland Austin, Esq., The Public Library, Gloucester.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.  
Hon. Sec., F. J. Allen, M.D., 8, Halifax Road, Cambridge.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.  
Hon. Sec., The Rev. John Griffin, Wood Walton Rectory,  
Peterborough.

East Herts Archæological Society.  
Hon. Treas., R. T. Andrews, Esq., 18, Bull Plain, Hertford.

Essex Archæological Society.  
Hon. Sec., Rev. T. H. Curling, B.A., Halstead Vicarage, Essex.

Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.  
Hon. Sec., Rev. Chas. Sherwin, Clyst Wydon Rectory, Nr. Exeter

Kent Archæological Society.  
Hon. Sec., Richard Cooke, Esq., The Croft, Detling, Maidstone.

Lancashire and Cheshire, Historic Society of.  
Hon. Sec., J. J. Phelps, Esq., 46, The Park, Eccles.

Leicester Archæological Society.  
Hon. Sec., Major W. J. Freer, D.L., V.D., F.S.A., 10, New Street,  
Leicester.

Lincoln's Inn, The Hon. Society of.  
Librarian, A. F. Etheridge, Esq.

London and Middlesex Archæological Society.  
Hon. Sec., C. W. F. Goss, Esq., The London Institution, Fins-  
bury Circus, London, E.C.



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Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W.

Librarian, B. B. Woodward, Esq.

Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

Hon. Sec., Robert Blair, Esq., F.A.S., Harton Lodge, nr. South Shields.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain, 19, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Hon. Sec., G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society.

The Assistant Secretary and Curator, H. St. George Gray, Esq  
The Castle, Taunton.

Surrey Archæological Society.

Hon. Sec., H. E. Malden, Esq., 22, Russell Square, W.C.  
Books to the Librarian, Castle Arch, Guildford.

Thoresby Society.

Sec., G. D. Lumb, Esq., F.S.A., 63, Albion St., Leeds.

Ireland. Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland.

Hon. Sec., Charles McNeill, Esq., I.S.O., 63, Merrion Square, Dublin.

Massachusetts Historical Society.

Librarian, Samuel Abbot Green, Boston, United States of America.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., United States of America.

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It is requested that the publications of all Societies in Union, may be sent to the Hon. Gen. Sec., Suffolk Institute of Archæology, etc., (Miss Layard, F.L.S., Rookwood, Ipswich).

## SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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- 1 The Ship-Money Returns for the County of Suffolk.  
Edited by V. B. Redstone. 1904. Post free 5/10 5s. 6d.
- 2 Glimpses of Suffolk in Past Times.  
Edited by Lord Francis Hervey. Post free 7d. 0s. 6d.
- 3 Feet of Fines, Suffolk. Edited by Walter Rye.  
Post free 7/10 7s. 6d.
- 4 Church Plate in Suffolk (in parts). Various Editors.  
Post free 1/2 each each 1s. 0d.
- 5 Hadleigh, History of. Edited by Rev. H. Pigot.  
Post free 7/10 7s. 6d.
- 6 Hundred Rolls of Suffolk. Lothingland.  
Edited by Lord John Hervey. Post free 8½d. 0s. 6d.

N.B.—Application for any of the above should be made, with remittance, to Mr. W. E. Harrison, The Ancient House, Buttermarket, Ipswich.

# PUBLICATIONS of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & Natural History.

Members desirous of completing their Sets of the Society's  
Publications can purchase them at the following prices :—

				Date.	Pages.	Price. s.d.
Vol. I.	Part 1	} Reprinted 1895	{	1849	1 to 28	} ... 5 0
	" 2			1849	29 to 60	
	" 3			1849	61 to 88	
	" 4			1850	89 to 156	} ... 5 0
	" 5			1851	157 to 236	
	" 6			1852	237 to 314	
	" 7			1853	315 to 352	... 3 6
Vol. II.	Part 1			1854	1 to 40	... 3 6
	" 2			1855	41 to 102	... 3 9
	" 3			1855	103 to 142	... 3 6
	" 4			1855	143 to 182	... 3 6
	" 5			1856	183 to 226	... 3 6
	" 6			1857	227 to 278	... 3 6
	" 7			1858	279 to 442	... 7 6
Vol. III.	Part 1			1860	1 to 290	... 7 6
	" 2			1862	291 to 320	... 3 0
	" 3			1863	321 to 426	... 4 6
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	" 2			1865	65 to 98	... 3 6
	" 3			1868	99 to 182	... 3 6
	" 4			1870	183 to 224	... 3 6
	" 5 out of print			1872	225 to 300	...
	" 6 out of print			1873	301 to 404	...
	" 7			1874	405 to 466	... 2 6
Vol. V.	Part 1			1876	1 to 124	... 5 0
	" 2			1878	125 to 184	... 3 6
	" 3 out of print			1880	185 to 275	...
	" 4			1883	277 to 386	} ... 7 6
	" 5 with Title Page			1884	387 to 557	
Vol. VI.	Part 1			1885	1 to 84	... 3 6
	" 2			1886	85 to 344	... 7 6
	" 3			1888	345 to 472	... 4 0
Vol. VII.	Part 1			1889	1 to 112	... 4 0
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	" 3			1894	297 to 450	... 4 0
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	" 2			1896	145 to 278	... 4 0
	" 3 with Title Page and Index			1897	279 to 407	... 4 0
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	" 3 with Title Page and Index			1912	287 to 344	... 5 0
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	" 2			1914	87 to 227	... 5 0
	" 3 with Title Page & Index			1915	228 to 305	... 5 0
Vol. XVI.	Part 1			1916	1 to 70	... 5 0





THE GATEWAY OF WOLSEY'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

By JOHN S. CORDER.

# Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

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## WULCY OF SUFFOLK.

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BY VINCENT B. REDSTONE.

No satisfactory history of Cardinal Wolsey's ancestors has yet been written. The poor attempts to set forth the conditions which surrounded the boyhood and early years of the great statesman have been, for the most part, compiled from desultory information to be found among the writings of his contemporaries who despised him for his humble birth. Subsequent writers, among whom was the late Bishop Creighton, considered that "contemporary slander, wishing to make his fortunes more remarkable or his presumption more intolerable, represented his father as a man of mean estate, a butcher by trade. However, Robert Wolsey's will shews that he was a man of good position, probably a grazier and wool merchant, with relatives who were also well to do. Thomas seems to have been the eldest of his family, and his father's desire was that he should enter the priesthood."

There is nothing in the will of Robert Wolsey to warrant these statements. He was neither a grazier nor wool merchant: he mentions no relative (unless John Cady, co-executor of the will with his wife Joan, or Richard Farryngton, the supervisor, were kinsfolk); Thomas Wolsey was his only child, and the desire for Thomas Wolsey to enter the priesthood

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does not seem to be expressed by the request that his son should sing mass for his soul, if "he be a prest within a year." Skelton, the poet (1460-1529), stated the truth when he asserted that Cardinal Wolsey was a butcher's son:—

For drede of the mastyve cur,  
 For drede of the butcher's dogge,  
 Wold wyrry them like a hogge.  
 Howbeit the primordyall  
 Of his wretch originall  
 And his base progeny,  
 And his greasy genealogy,  
 He came of the sank royal  
 That was cast out of a bochers stall.

It is most probable that William Roy and Jerome Barlow were thoroughly conversant with Skelton's poem, "Why come ye not to Courte," from which the foregoing lines are taken, when they produced their satirical poem, "Rede me and be nott wrothe," 1528. These two friars observant of the Franciscan Order, illustrated their book by a coat of arms, followed by a poem explanatory of the arms:—

Of the prowde Cardinall this is the shelde,  
 Borne up betweene two angels off Sathan,  
 The sixe blouddy axes in a bare felde  
 Sheweth the cruelte of the red man  
 Which hathe devoured the beautifull swan  
(Edward Stafford)  
 Mortal enmy unto the whyte lyon (Duke of Norfolk)  
 Carter of Yorcke the vyle bochers sonne.

The sixe bulles heddes in a felde blacke  
 Betokeneth his stordy furiousnes.

\* \* \* \*

The bandog in the middes both expresse  
 The mastif Curre bred in Ypswitch towne  
 Gnawing with his teeth a kings crowne.

The venomous spite manifested throughout the poem can only be ascribed to "jealousy with rankling tooth that inly gnaws the secret heart." Readers should make themselves familiar with the life of Roy before reading his verse. It is a pity that the late Professor Arber, in the introductory pages to his reprint of the poem, should betray such strong bias in his judgment upon Wolsey's actions. The Professor has failed to consider the character of the times in which Wolsey lived, although to be a butcher's son he considers 'in itself no degradation to an honest man.'

The Wolseys of Suffolk date from early Saxon times: they came not to England in the army of William the Conqueror. They were natives of the land; as tenants *in capite* they held lands in four distinct counties. In Saxon days they enriched religious foundations with land, for Wulsi of Brightwell is recorded to have endowed the house of the monks of Ely with three hides of land in Sutton to the honour of God and St. Etheldreda. A Wulsi held a large estate at Beodericsworth, now Bury St. Edmunds. Thither resorted Talebot, the prior, Herveus and Wlmero the sacristans, when the famous manuscript, "*Vita Martyrium et Miracula Sancti Edmundi Regis Angliae*," was written in the 12th century. For many centuries the family of Wolsey held possessions at Beccles and in the Lothingland Hundred, and it is probable that the Wolseys of Ipswich were descendants of the Beccles family of that name.

It is not, however, before the early part of the fifteenth century that we have definite information of the Wolseys of East Suffolk, who, from father to son, carried on the trade of a butcher, combined as was customary in those days with the calling of an



innkeeper, at Yoxford, Dunwich, Blythborough, Stowmarket, Ipswich and elsewhere.

In 1405, a John Wulsy (the name is more often written Wulcy, which was the Cardinal's customary spelling of the name) appears on the Court Rolls as holding land in Yoxford, and in 1410 his name occurs on the Court Rolls for Westwood Manor in Blythburgh. One peculiarity of the family is the frequent adoption of the name John for its male members, so that John Wulcys at times became numerous enough to designate them John senior, John the middler, and John junior. It is a John Wulcy, the middler, whom we first find as holding a butcher's stall both at Dunwich and Blythburgh. When John Wulcy, senior, died in 1426, there was yet another John to maintain the name, le Myddeler, as well as an additional John who bore the significant name, John Wolcy, bastard. Robert and Thomas were other names adopted by the Yoxford and Blythburgh Wolcys. Occasional entries within the manor rolls record the fact that, like the generality of copyholders, they found opportunities for the evasion of manorial rights, and found themselves amerced in fines for selling and brewing ale, baking horsebread, and other venal offences.

It seems that the Wulcys had to some great extent the monopoly of the butchers' trade in the Loes and Wilford Hundreds; they were to be found at Campsey Ashe, Eyke, and Halesworth holding stalls within the butchery, and their connection with the Yoxford family is to be noted from entries within the rolls in the reign of Henry VI.

A Robert Wulcy defaulted in a suit of court, Brentfen Manor, Yoxford, 1433, and an entry in the rolls of the manor records the death of Robert Wulcy,

of Sternfield, 1436, leaving a wife, Alice, who died 1449, and a son and heir, John, and a son Robert. It is noticeable that, save in one instance to which I will presently allude, Wolsey's contemporary detractors do not lay on his shoulders the charge of nepotism. Among the petitions to Cardinal Wolsey is one from a John Fayerchild, who claims to have been the son of John Fayerchild, of Sibton, deceased, 1515, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wolcy, of Sternfield. The petitioner desires a position of trust as steward of a manor, lands of which in Farnham and Sternfield had been granted by Henry VIII. to Wolsey. It would be interesting if the reply of the Cardinal to his relative could be found; Fayerchild did not obtain the appointment of steward. His application appears to have been based upon an existing relationship.

John Wolcy, of Sternfield, migrated to London, and was buried in the Savoy Chapel. He left land at Farnham to a sister and his two daughters. At the same time John Wolcy of Blithburgh and Walberswick was acquiring several tenements and messuages, and was doing a good trade as butcher, when the great fire of Blithburgh devastated the market place. He was wealthy enough to hold in ferm the manors of Pernhowe and Elyngham. At his death his wife, Agnes, held lands at Campesbrygge and Stonbryggefen, which was subsequently held by their son, John Wolcy, butcher and innkeeper, 1461. If we can place any truth upon tradition, it appears most probable that Wolsey's Bridge, mentioned by Gardiner in his History of Southwold, as erected by the Cardinal, was, in fact, either Campesbrygge or Stonbrygge. It may be that Robert Wolcy and John Wolcy, both of Ipswich, were descendants of John Wolcy, of Blythburgh and Walberswick. It is an interesting fact that John Wolcy, of Blythburgh, who

died 1481, has as executors to his will John Wolcy and Thomas Wolcy. John Wolcy is last mentioned in the Blythburgh Rolls for 1497; a Robert Wolcy occurs in the Court Rolls of Blythburgh Priory for 1526. After that date the name ceases to be found; it does not occur in the Yoxford Manor Rolls after 1460. It is worthy of notice that the name Thomas is frequently adopted by the Wolcy family of Yoxford and Blythburgh. Before discussing the Wolseys of Ipswich, it should be noted that in 1494 a Robert Wolcy sought judgment in the King's Bench against Richard Colvyll, of Farnham by Benhall, yeoman, John Colvyll of the same, labourer, and William Greyne, husbandman, of Farnham, on a plea of assault and trespass, 20 June, 1494.

A full investigation of the Ipswich Corporation Records, both at the Town Hall, Ipswich, and at the British Museum, where interesting Court Books relating to the borough (1420-1520) are deposited, has revealed the fact that the earliest notice of a Wolsey as inhabitant of Ipswich occurs in the Lete Roll, for the South Ward, 1464. In this year, Robert Wolcy was fined twelve pence for keeping an inn and selling victuals for excessive gain. In 1466, he kept a hostel in St. Mary Elms, in which parish he remained till 1469, and, probably, till the year 1473, in which year he purchased in conjunction with his wife, Joan, a house in St. Nicholas Parish of Bartholomew Dameron, and Alice, his wife, who had obtained it by purchase of the executors of John Creyk, occupier of the premises to March, 1471-2. From this we may conclude that Robert Wolcy was resident in St. Mary Elms' parish in 1471, the year believed by some to have been the year of Cardinal Wolcy's birth: if 1475, as other writers state, were the year of his birth then he was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, where his father remained till 1496. It is difficult to judge

what was the character of the building which Creyk thought was not worth £10, and for which Robert Wulcy gave £8 6s. 8d. The premises must have been very small ; Wulcy had to share the use of a well with his neighbour, Edward Winter. The other neighbours were Robert Rolff and Thomas Denys. If the Cardinal in his boyhood days joined in sports and games with his neighbours' children, may he not in the days of his prosperity have remembered those joyous times and have found pleasure in the advancement of Thomas Winter, the probable son of Edward Winter, when he showed marked ability and keen intelligence ? This may be the foundation for Roy's slanderous verse wherein, having ascribed to the Cardinal a progeny of illegitimate children, he states :—

Ye (yea) and that full proundly they go  
Namly one whom I do knowe,  
Which hath of the churches goodes clerly  
More than two thousand pownde yerly,  
And yett is not content I trowe—  
His name is Master Winter.

This Thomas Winter was rector of St. Mathew's, Ipswich (1526–1538). Although Robert Wulcy's calling brought him frequently before the local court both as plaintiff and defendant, he never appeared in a dispute with his neighbours. His offences were chiefly in connection with the manner in which he carried on his trades ; his ale and beer measures did not give the official aletaster, or alefounder, satisfaction : his guests found his halfpenny pies unwholesome : he slaughtered his oxen without shewing their skins in the market place, and he cast out offal into the highway where his pigs wandered about at large and unattended. His house was declared to be disorderly, and frequented by women of ill-repute during the days of the Yorkist Kings, but after the Tudor monarch came to the throne new regulations governed

his affairs, for he never again appeared charged with the like offences, although he frequently appeared to recover debts. In 1491-1494, he held with one John Pell the office of churchwarden of St. Nicholas. In the year of his death, 1496, he summoned one William Mersh, fuller, for the detention of a piece of woollen cloth, a blood coloured Kersey.

In 1494, before the King's Bench, Gregory Adgore and Elizabeth Buxton, executors of the will of Robert Buxton, sought a day to lay their claim against John Cullom of Brundish, yeoman, John Nicoll of Tadyngton, yeoman, Robert Hervey, of Ipswich, baker, and Robert Wulsy of Ipswich, *innholder*, and Joan, his wife, executors of the will of Bartholomew Dameron. From this we gather that Cardinal Wolsey's father was known to his fellow-townsmen as an innkeeper as well as butcher, and, also, that there was an intimate connection, if not relationship, between the Ipswich Wulcys and Damerons of Ipswich and Henley : the latter held important offices in the borough.

It is probable at the later period of his life Robert Wulcy gave up the butcher's craft and devoted his attention to the duties of a Boniface. In 1477 a warrant was issued for the arrest of John Sherrowe, of Kirketon, clerk, John Hunt, of *Combes*, husbandman, Robert Wolcy of the same place, butcher, John Bast of the same, chaplain, and others. Wolcy appeared before Justice Robert Wymbyll, of Ipswich, and was granted bail. Robert Wolcy was not a free burgess, he carried on his trade as an alien. The allusion that he was of *Combes* confirms the opinion that the scribe who entered Robert Wulcy's will in the register at Norwich misread Newmarket for Stowmarket, when writing "my body to be buried in the churche yarde of our lady mary of Newmarket." In the handwriting of the fifteenth century the word

Stow might easily be mistaken for New. There appears, then, some just right for Hollingsworth's correspondent of Stowupland to claim to be a descendant of the family by a brother of Wolsey's father. The correspondent's name was Wolsey. It would be interesting to know if the wish of Robert Wolcy with respect to his burial was carried into effect. Cardinal Wolsey held lands at Combes in 1529.

That the Wolseys held land near Stowmarket is seen from the entry in the Survey Book of Bridge Place, Coddendam, drawn up in 1596, which states that a bondsman, John Goode, son and heir of Thomas Goode, held three acres of land formerly the property of Agnes Woolsey, and abutting on the land of Robert Daundy, who was lord of the manor of Combes.

There are two persons with whom Robert Wolcy was so intimately connected as to name them in his will, viz., Thomas Cady, his executor, and Richard Farryngton, his supervisor. Both were of the parish of St. Mary Elms, Ipswich, the former was a yeoman, the latter a sheerman. Cady died in 1511, his widow married the said Richard Farryngton *alias* Qurnell, but died the following year, leaving a daughter, Agnes. Evidence seems to point to the conclusion that Joan, the wife of Robert Wolcy, was the elder daughter of that name of William Cady, of Stoke by Ipswich, who died in 1487. He named as his executors, Thomas Cady and John Bramston. His wife, Joan, who died the same year, named as her executors, Thomas Cady, her brother-in-law, and Edmund Daundy. Frequent dealings between the Cadys and Robert Wolcy are recorded in the Ipswich manuscripts, and Mr. Clement Casley has shewn by his excerpts from the manor rolls of Stoke Manor that Robert Wolcy held land in Stoke. Other lands which Wolcy purchased of William Cady are not mentioned, as they formed part of the borough property.

If Joan Wulcy were not the daughter of Thomas Cady, she may have been the Joan, youngest daughter of Edmund Daundy, and on this account Daundy founded a chantry, 21 February, 1510, for one chaplain of the altar of St. Thomas in the southern nave of the parish church of St. Lawrence the Martyr, Ipswich, to say mass for the good estate of the King and Queen Katharine, the said Edmund Daundy, Thomas Wolsye, Dean of Lincoln, of William Daundy his son, and for the souls of the King's ancestors, of Anne, Daundy's wife, of Robert Wolsye and Joan his wife, father and mother of the said Thomas Wolsye. Such a relationship would connect the Cardinal with some of the most wealthy and influential families of East Suffolk—Odeni, Falstaff, Russhe, Rede, Ferneley, Bacon, Gresham—and might account for his lands in Suffolk falling, upon his death, into the hands of Robert Daundy, son of the said Edmund Daundy, and of Wolsey's secretary, Thomas Alverd, whose sister Agnes married William Daundy mentioned above.

Robert Wulcy bequeathed all his lands and tenements in St. Nicholas, Ipswich, and his lands 'free and bond' in the parish of Stoke, Ipswich, to his wife, Joan, whom he constituted one of his executors and residuary legatee. As executrix, Joan Wulcy, in 1497, began to collect debts due to her late husband, and was herself sued for her husband's debts. The process was slow, so that in 1500 we find her still trying to collect sums of money, no longer, however, as Joan Wulcy, but with one William Patent, then her husband. I do not find her mentioned after this year, although her husband, William Patent, appeared before various Petty and General Courts as late as 1504. From the tenour of the licences granting Edmund Daundy the right to found his charity in St. Lawrence Church it is clear that Joan Patent

died before 1510. Although it is recorded by some writers that a stone slab covered the bodies of Robert Wulcy and his wife Joan in the church of St. Nicholas, there is no written evidence to warrant this statement. I have been unable to gather any further information about William Patent, the Cardinal's step-father.

I have only slight reference to the other Wolseys who resided in Ipswich, Richard Wolsie of St. Peter's, who in 1563 was assessed to provide the preacher with his stipend, and who in 1564 was assessed for the repairs of St. Peter's Church. In 1580 it was agreed by the Common Council that Richard Wolcye should have allotted to him out of the estreats of the late Chamberlain of a certain two shillings and sixpence, one-half as informer. An item in the Treasurer's and Chamberlains' Accounts for 29 December, 1578, marks the payment "unto Wolsey for making clene the Hill and Butchers' stalls," but there is nothing to shew whether it refers to Richard Wolsey or to John Woolsie, husband of Elizabeth Woolsie; of St. Mary Quay, who was buried, 19 September, 1588. As she is referred to in the parish register as late wife of John Woolsie, she may be the widow Wolsey mentioned in the Chamberlains' Accounts for 1585:—Paid to Mother Wolsey for her paynes in clensing the Corne Hill, the Butcherage, and the New Keye for her whole yeres wages, XXs.—and if so, her husband, John Wolsey, carried out the work during his lifetime. There is nothing to shew any connection between these two families and the family of Cardinal Wolsey, it is more likely they were connected with the family of Elizabeth Wolsey, of Ipswich, widow, who was taken and detained by Thomas Felton, lord of the manor of Necton in Sproughton, as a bondwoman attached to his manor, 1531.

It is well to mention the other Wolseys living in



Suffolk during the time of the Cardinal. A William Wulcy, carver, engaged by Sir John Clopton upon work in Long Melford Church, resided in Bury St. Edmunds, as did also John Wolsey, of Old Baxter Street. Another William Wulcy was vicar of Bramfield, and died February, 1513; and a Thomas Wulcy, chaplain, was appointed rector of Redgrave in 1506. A Ralph Wolcy in 1472 bequeathed a vestment called a Sunday-cloth to the church of Alderton.

The Wulcy families of Norfolk were more numerous than the Wulcy families of Suffolk. Some members of the Norfolk families followed the trade of a butcher, but I have utterly failed to connect them with the family of Cardinal Wolsey except under one amusing circumstance which shews that a county family of Suffolk did not hesitate to claim family connection with the son of 'a poor but honest man.' Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Dorothy Wolsey, of Newton, Norfolk, married Thomas Tuthall, of Newton Hall. On the death of her husband she married John, eldest son and heir of Richard Cornwallis. Her third husband was William Bedingfield, of Cretingham, at which place she was buried 25 March, 1630. Upon the tomb of her husband, John Cornwallis, are the arms of Cornwallis impaling the arms of Blennerhasett (his first wife was Katherine, daughter of John Blennerhasett) and the arms of Cardinal Wolsey as those of Edward Wolsey, of Newton. Upon the arms of the Cardinal are two Cornish choughs or becketts, probably adopted because he held St. Thomas of Canterbury, whose altar stood in the south nave of St. Lawrence Church, Ipswich, as his patron saint. In the East Anglian Notes and Queries (Vol. VII., p. 161) in the list of seals, or impresses of seals, in the Fitch collection, mention is made of the seal of Robert Wuley (? Wulcy) of Ipswich. Unfortunately it has been impossible, up to the present, to get fur-

ther information about the seal.

The notes from the Yoxford Court Rolls added to this paper were kindly supplied to me by Mr. R. T. L. Parr, son of a former Rector of Yoxford. To him I am also indebted for providing me the opportunity of supplying notes from the Blithburgh Manorial Rolls.

### WOLCY OF YOXFORD.

The name is not found in the extant court rolls of Edward II., Edward III., or Richard II.

6. Hen. IV. Yoxford manor. Copyhold meadow called Longemedwe, granted to *John Wlsy*.
8. Hen. IV. Cockfield Hall manor. John Skotaugh cannot deny that he owes 6s. 6d. to *John Wolcy, junior*. *John Wolcy, senior*, did fealty for a tenement late of John Andrew, deceased, in Yoxford.
9. Hen. IV. Yoxford manor. *John Wlsy* has done damage in the lord's wood with his cows.
10. Hen. IV. *John Wolcy* is one of the defaulters in suit of court.
10. Hen. IV. (another court). *John Wlsy* is bailiff of Yoxford manor.
11. Hen. IV. Yoxford manor. *John Wlsy, sen.*, has sold to Robert Boty the tenement Dreyrmedduwes, without licence.
11. Hen. IV. (next court). *John Wlsy, sen.*, attended and surrendered the above tenement in due form.
11. Hen. IV. Court and leet of Yoxford manor. *John Wlsy* is one of the inquisition sworn.
11. Hen. IV. Meriell manor. *John Wlsy le Myddeler* is one of the inquisition sworn.
12. Hen. IV. The lord granted demesne lands, on a lease, to *John Wlsy*.
6. Hen. V. *John Wolcy, sen.*, is one of the jury at the leet of Yoxford manor. *John Wolcy, jun.*, is one of the persons sworn on the inquisition at another court of same manor.
1. Hen. VI. Meriell manor. *John Wolsy, jun.*, defaults in respect of suit of court.

2. Hen. VI. Yoxford manor. *John Wolsy, sen.*, and *John Wolsy, jun.*, both sworn of the inquisition.
2. Hen. VI. (same manor but another court). *John Wolcy living in Stekelondstrete*, with a stranger whose name is at present unknown, has hunted within the warren of the lady of the manor, in Yoxford, and has taken two partridges and carried them away to the prejudice of the lady.  
(Same court). *John Wolcy, sen.*, *John Wolcy, jun.*, and *Alice Wolcy* are all defaulters in suit of court.
3. Hen. VI. incipient'. Yoxford manor: court held die mart' px. post fm. nat' Be Marie Virg.' · Death of *John Wolsy, sen.*, presented.
4. Hen. VI. *John Wolcy, sen.*, has withheld 3 cocks and 1 hen, issuing from his tenement, for eight years. Fined. (Same year, another court). *John Wolsy, sen.*, 20s. for assaulting the bailiff and preventing him from doing his duty (?this 'senior' is the previous 'myddeler.').
6. Hen. VI. Yoxford manor. 1st court of Sir John Graa, knight. *Avice Wolcy, widow* (? same person called 'Alice' above), and *John Wolcy, jun.*, did fealty. *John Wolcy, sen.*, and *John Wolcy, jun.*, were of the inquisition.  
(Same day: court for Meriell manor) Two Johns, sen. and jun., did fealty.
7. Hen. VI. Yoxford manor. Grants to *John Wolcy le Middeler* (? The same person who was 'junior' up to 3 Hen. VI.).
10. Hen. VI. *John Wolcy le Middeler* is of the inquisition.
11. Hen. VI. Brentfen manor. *Robert Wolcy* has defaulted in suit of court.
12. Hen. VI. Yoxford manor: court held die martis px post festu' sci Jacobi apli. *John Wolcy le Middeler* on his deathbed surrendered into the hands of *John Wolcy bailiff* of the lord certain tenements, to the use of *John Wolcy his son*, and his heirs.
13. Hen. VI. *Avice Wolcy, widow*, surrendered into the hands of *John Wolcy*, a copyhold tenant of the manor, certain property, to the use of *John Wolcy, jun.*, her son, and his heirs.
14. Hen. VI. Yoxford manor. *John Wolcy, sen.*, surrendered copyholds to the use of *John Wolcy his brother*, and his heirs.

14. Hen. VI. Brentfen manor. *Robert Wolcy of Sternfield* is dead, and has surrendered copyholds to the use of *Alice his wife* for her life, but who has the reversion at her death is unknown.

Robert Wolcy—Alice of Sternfield.

Elizh. W.—John Fayerchild, of Sibton.

John Fayerchild, living. 1515.

At the next court these copyholds were granted to said Alice, with remainder to *John son of said Robert* and his heirs for ever.

15. Hen. VI. At a Yoxford court, *Avise Wolcy* is mentioned, while among the essoins are *John Wolcy, sen.*, *John Wolcy, jun.*, and *John Wolcy, bocher*.
27. Hen. VI. Brendfen court. John Baker surrendered copyholds to the use of *Thomas Wolcy* and *Beatrice his wife*.  
(Another court, same year, same manor), Alice, wife of Henry Genne, formerly wife of *Robert Wolcy*, is dead, holding for the term of her life property of which the reversion belongs to the right heirs of *John Wolcy son of said Robert*. *Richard Wolcy*, 'consanguineus' of said John, is his next heir and of full age.
28. Hen. VI. At court for Yoxford manor, *John Wolcy, jun.*  
At court for Brendfen manor, *Thomas Wolcy*.
- 29 to 39 Hen. 4I. *John Wolcy, John Wolcy, sen.*, *John Wolcy jun.*, and *Thomas Wolcy* (of Middleton) mentioned several times.
1. Ed. IV. Death of *John Wolcy, sen.*, presented. His copyholds are surrendered to the use of his last will and testament. Seisin is delivered to his executors, *John Wolcy of Blythburgh*, and *Thomas Wolcy of Halesworth, draper*.

Thos W. (died 1498)—Agnes.

Execrs., Agnes and W. Fyske.

(Same year). Attached to a Yoxford court is a list of persons who owe suit of court. It includes *Avicia Wolcy, John Wolcy, sen.*, *John Wolcy le Middeler*, and *John Wolcy, bocher*.

2. Ed. IV. *John Wolcy de Yoxford* and *Margaret his wife* surrendered several pieces of property to the use of Robert Vyncent.

49. Hen. VI. (readempcionis regie sue potestatis primo). *John Wolcy late of Stykelond*, surrendered copyholds to the use of Robert Snellyng and Agnes his wife.
11. Ed. IV. *John Wolcy late of Stykelond* gives a fine for respite of suit of court until next Michaelmas (court held 3rd August).
12. Ed. IV. Court for Yoxford manor held die lune px. post festum Sci. Michis. Archi. *John Wolcy Warrewici* has surrendered copyholds to the use of John Cook and Alice his wife.  
(Same date: Muriell manor) similar surrender.

This seems to be the end of the Wolseys in Yoxford. I cannot find the name at all in the court rolls of Richard III. or Henry VII.

Brentfen (or Brendfen) manor is partly in Yoxford and partly in Middleton parish. Yoxford and Cockfield Hall manors are in Yoxford and Darsham. Muriell (or Meriell) manor is a very small one, in Yoxford.

Stickingland or Stykelond is a district of Yoxford adjoining Muriell manor. It was (I gather) once a separate manor, but there have been no separate courts for it since Edward II.

Extracts from "*The Rental of John Hopton, Squier, of hys maners of Yoxford, Brendfen, Meryell, Stykelond et Cokefeld, renewed the xj. yere of the reigne of Kyng Edward the iiijte.*"

"*John Wolcy of Stikelona* yeldith for a bonde clos called Colneyscroft to the maner of Yoxford vs iiij<sup>d</sup> and for a pece of londe with a tofte called Coteyerd to the maner of Cokefeld xv<sup>d</sup>., also for a pece of bonde londe called Whynnylonde to the maner of Yoxford vj<sup>d</sup>., also for a other pece of londe to the maner of Meriell xx<sup>d</sup> . . . . . viij<sup>s</sup>, ix<sup>d</sup>."

"*Beatrice late the wyffe of Thomeys Wolcy* yeldith for a bonde messuage called Rushwalles with other parcels to the same messuage longyng to the maner of Brendfen xxii<sup>d</sup> ob." (and other pieces, all in the manor of Brendfen) total . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>, 9<sup>r</sup>.

(These are the only two Wolseys mentioned in that rental).

## WOLCY OF BLYTHBURGH AND WALBERSWICK.

The name is not found in the extant court rolls of Edward II.

12. Hen. IV. Westwood manor. *John Wulsy* versus Allan Clerk.

6. Hen. VI. Westwood manor. *William Wolcy* on death-bed surrendered messuage alongside the market of Blythburgh formerly Richard Gossybs to the use of John May, clerk, *John Wolcy, sen., John Wolcy le Middeler*.  
Also a cottage and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres formerly William Smyths, and a tenement Largys formerly John Hayls and other land in Blythburgh to the use of his wife *Alice* for life, the remainder to his sons *John* and *Thomas*.  
*Eleanor Foxle* made hamsoken on *William Wolcy*, entering his garden and stealing his apples.
7. Hen. VI. *Alice Wolcy* fine 6d. as a brewster of ale.  
Westwood manor. *John Wolcy*, 'bastard,' sold cottage in Blythburgh without licence.  
*Alice Wolcy* late wife of *William* sells land to Baldwin Stot.
8. Hen. VI. *Alice Wolcy* swore fealty at first court of Henry Hopton, armiger.  
*John Wolcy* 'le bastard,' surrenders cottage formerly Richard Gossibs to use of William Croxton and wife Catherine, payment at Ayssh.  
*Alice Wolcy* sells ale against assize.
9. Hen. VI. *John Wolcy* owes suit of court.
10. Hen. VI. John Mey, clerk, sold to Robert Baker messuage in Blythburgh formerly William Wolcy's.
11. Hen. VI. John Mey surrenders messuage in the new market of Blythburgh formerly *William Wolcy's* to Robert Baker and wife Joan; John Palmer and wife *Alice* surrender all right to messuage which said *Alice* held by reason of dower.  
*John Wolcy* of Aysshe, suiter at court.
18. Hen. VI. *John Wolcy son and heir of William Wolcy versus* John Wymond, plea of land. Also *versus* Agnes, late wife of Thomas Northal, same plea.
19. Hen. VI. *John Wulcy son of the late William Wulcy versus* *John Wulcy of Blithburgh and wife, Agnes*, power to pursue his complaint in the nature of a letter. of the death of ancestors. The same *John Wulcy versus* John Wymond and wife Claricia. *John Wulcy, junior*, absent from Leet Court.
25. Hen. VI. *John Wulcy* is of the inquisition.
26. Hen. VI. *Thomas Wulcy versus* Thomas Resshmere.

27. Hen. VI. *John Wolcy, junior*, is of the inquisition. Also *Thomas Wolcy*.  
Margery Fornham conveys land to *John Wolcy* of Eyke.
28. Hen. VI. *John Wolcy, junior*, is of the inquisition.  
2. Ed. IV. *John Wolcy* conveys lands at Jollislane late William Wolcy, his fathers', in Blithburgh to William Mason, miller.  
*John Wolcy*, one of the executors of the will of Claricia Wymond, widow, deceased.  
*John Wolcy* sold horsebred contrary to assise.  
*Matilda Wolcy*, brewster.
- 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10. Ed. IV. *John Wolcy* is of the inquisition.  
John Pashlew conveys land to use of *John Wolcy* of Blithburgh.
8. Ed. IV. Tenement Colmans in Walberswick bought by *John Wolcy*.
5. Ed. IV. *William Wolcy* is of the inquisition.
- 3-21. Ed. IV. Compotus Roll. Westwood manor. *John Wolcy* for term of Pernhowe and Elyngnam manors £8 13s. 4d.. To *John Wolcy* for 66 rabbits 9s. 10½d.
39. Hen. VI. Court Leet, Blythburgh. *John Wolcy* is of the inquisition. Margaret Newere, servant of *John Wolcy*, *Agnes*, late wife of *John Wolcy* of Blithburgh, senior, surrenders land by Campesbrygge, Stonbryggefen, Rysshmer, Calvspyghtell and enclosure called Ledysowys to use of John Hoo who regrants same to said *Agnes Wolcy*, *John Wolcy*, baker of horsebread against assise. *Matilda Wolcy*, brewster.
17. Ed. IV. Leet Court. *John Wolcy* of Blithburgh on deathbed surrendered curtilage called Fenyerd, cottage called Frechericlos, 3½ acres of land, 2 marshes, a cottage called Foxles to use of wife *Matilda*. Executors, *John Wolcy* and *Thomas Wolcy*.
18. Ed. IV. *Matilda Wolcy* cut furze on lord's soil.
1. Ed. V. Lands in Blithburgh sold by *Matilda Wolcy* to hers *John Wolcy* without licence.
22. Ed. IV. *Margaret Wolcy* obstruct way leading to the Hermitage.
18. Ed. IV. *William Wolcy*, son of *Matilda Wolcy*, a card player, fine 3d.
1. Rich. III. *Katherine Wolcy*, brewster. *John Wolcy* dwelt within the precincts of the Leet for a year and had not taken the oath.

2. Rich. III. *Gregory Wolcy* takes oath of the Leet.
3. Rich. III. *Matilda Wolcy*, late wife of *John Wolcy*, widow, and *Thomas Wolcy*, lands mentioned Leet Court 17 Ed. IV. to *John Wolcy*, son of *Matilda Wolcy*.
2. Hen. VII. *Katherine Wolcy*, brewster. *John Wolcy* rebellious and abused the ale-tasters.
12. Hen. VII. *John Wolcy* is of the inquisition.

Court Rolls of Westwood, Blithburgh and Walberswick are continuous from 3 Hen. VIII. to 14 Hen. VIII., but no Wolcy appears in them.

6. Hen. VIII. Court of Hinton. *William Wolcy*, clerk, died, Land called Dernford Croft to use of executor of his will.

Court Rolls of Hinton continuous to 35 Hen. VIII. No further mention of Wolcy.

Court of Blithburgh Priory 3 Hen. VIII.—4 Elizabeth.

17. Hen. VIII. *Robert Wolcy* came and was sworn of the Lete. The only mention of Wolcy.
2. Hen. VI. *Wm. Wolsy* is of the inquisition and sells beer and bread.
3. Hen. VI. *John Wolsy*, senior and middler, and *William Wolsy* assault *John Wryng*.
- 4 and 5. Hen. VI. *William Wolsy* is of the inquisition. "Ancilla" of *William Wolsy* cuts reeds.
16. Hen. VI. *Alice*, late wife of *William Wolsy* died two years since, sons, *John and Thomas Wolsy*, who did not take up lands, which were seized by the lord.
- Po 14. Ed. IV. *William Wolcy* sworn of the Lete.
36. Hen. VI. *Agnes*, late wife of *John Wolcy* senior takes up lands.
31. Hen. VI. *John Wolcy*, junior, is of the inquisition.
30. Hen. VI. *John Wolcy*, senior and junior, *Isabella Wolcy*, *Agnes Wolcy*, brew ale.
- Rentals of Blithburgh Priory 15–22 Hen. VII.
- 15–19. Hen. VII. *John Wolcy*, 3s. 5½d., received of *William Wolcy*, 20–22 Hen. VII.



## MUSTER ROLLS OF THE TERRITORIALS IN TUDOR TIMES.

In transcribing I have used the following contractions for Christian names.

Chas.	for	Charles	Jas.	for	James
Edm.	..	Edmund	Nich.	..	Nicholas
Edr.	..	Edward	Ric.	..	Richard
G.	..	George	R.	..	Robert
H.	..	Henry	Thos.	..	Thomas
J.	..	John	W.	..	William

For an explanation of the letters before names see under Lackford Hundred, printed in Vol. XV. p. 133. The abbreviation "di" in the original MS. stands for "dimendium."

E. POWELL.

### SUFFOLK.

(Treasury of Receipt, Misc. Books, Vol. 28, p. 30, Public Record Office).

### HUNDRED OF WYLLFFORD.

The Certyfycathe of Thomas Sekefford, John Sowthewell, esquiers, amongst other Comysioners for the taking of musters within the County of Suffolke assigned in the XXX yere (1538) of the reigne of our sover-eigne lorde Kynge Henry the VIIIth in the hundred aforseid.

#### BREDFFELD.

Alexander Farryngton  
one harnes and a bill.

W. Ide

*ab* J. Brag  
one harnes and a bill.

Humfrid Crosse

J. Aunger  
one harnes and a bill.

Alexander Marriott

*ab* J. Wythe  
one harnes and a bill.

Walter Lybews

*ab* J. Ide, carpenter  
J. Heyward  
one harnes and a bill.

*aa* Thos. Webber

*ab* J. Skutt junior

*aa* Thos. Brage

*aa* Bartholomew Burche

*aa* Jas. Farryngton

J. Clyston

*ab* J. Dryver

Thos. Leche

*ab* Edm. Derhaughe

*ab* J. Chamber

W. Cooke

*ab* J. Ogill

*ab* J. Bennett

J. Webber

Ric. Walle

Alexander Goche

*ab* J. Crosse

J. Grenleff  
*ab* J. Wythe

*Summa* of the harnes v.  
 „ „ billmen xi.  
 „ „ archers iiij.

## UFFORD (p. 31).

Thos. Balhed  
*aa* Thos. Symond  
 Thos. Tooley  
 one harnes and a bill.

J. Style  
 one harnes and a bill.  
*ab* Thos. Cooke, pedder

J. Cooke  
 Thos. Peeke  
 W. Palmer  
*ab* W. Kyrspynye  
 one harnes and a bill.

W. Rooke  
 Thos. Smalhed  
 one harnes and a bill.

R. Furten (?)  
 I. Rickerd  
 Jefferey Sterke  
*aa* Thos. Bonbalett  
 R. Gardener

Ric. Grene  
 Rog. Smalhed  
*ab* W. Smythe  
 one harnes and a bill.

Thos. Godderd  
*ab* J. Barne  
*aa* I. Clerke  
*aa* R. Sutton  
 J. Smythe  
 W. Peek  
 R. Peek  
 J. Browne  
 W. Norman, senior

*a* J. Style, junior  
 J. More  
 H. Grome  
 R. Smalhed  
*a* J. Hale  
 W. Smalhed  
 Thos. Kyngham  
 W. Norman, junior  
 Thos. Smalhed, junior  
*a* Barth. Smalhed  
*ab* J. Skotthemore  
*ab* J. Northen  
 Rog. Tawbott  
*a* H. Davy  
*aa* Thos. Tobeld  
 J. Smalhed  
 J. Bokynham  
*ab* Thos. Lyllyes

v. harnes  
 ix. archers  
 vij. billmen

## HOLLESLEY (p. 32).

*aa* R. Armygerd  
 Thos. Herte  
 J. Whelmeton  
 one harnes and a sheff arrows  
 The Wedowe Mylys  
 one harnes and a bill.  
 The Wedowe Braby  
 one harnes and a bill.

*aa* Thos. Spycer  
*ab* Ric. Braby  
 W. Harbard  
 one harnes, a bow and arrows  
*ab* Ric. Sarle  
 J. Tyler  
*ab* J. Browne  
*aa* R. Aldred  
*aa* Ric. Moose  
 Walter Wytt  
*ab* R. Barne  
*ab* J. Colman

W. Smythe  
*ab* J. Ketilberrow  
*aa* J. Wettige  
 J. Sarle  
*ab* Walter Clerke  
 J. Bokynham  
 Ric. Margett  
 Ric. Gregory  
 Thos. Gefford  
 Thos. Mondye  
 Thos. Lede  
*aa* R. Harvy  
 Raff Ballys  
 W. Maryett

iiii. harnes  
 v. archers  
 vij. billmen

#### ALDERTON (p. 33).

Ric. Whighte  
 W. Blomville  
 one harnes and a bill.  
*ab* J. Stevyn  
 one harnes and a bill.  
 W. Cooke di.  
*ab* W. Brande qtr.  
*ab* W. Bayly qtr.  
 one harnes and a bill.  
*a* H. Balery  
*ab* R. Daws  
*ab* Thos. Whelton  
*ab* R. Syer  
 J. Rynge  
*ab* W. Browne  
*ab* Edr. Betts  
 Thos. Cook  
 W. Arnold  
*ab* J. Proctor  
*ab* J. Sewall  
 R. Swans  
 R. Wattlyn  
*ab* J. Nedgyng  
*ab* Edm. Cropewell

R. Aleyne  
 R. Hurnard  
 Thos. Fowler

iii. harnes  
 xii. billmen  
 i. archer.

#### BROMYSWALL (p. 34).

Laurens Pellys  
 R. Weylond  
 Thos. Upyatt  
 R. Upyatt  
 one harnes and a bill.

*ab* J. Aysshedowne  
 Thos. Rowse  
*ab* R. Marriet  
 J. Warde  
*ab* R. Payken  
*aa* Thos. Norman  
*ab* Thos. Stevenson  
*aa* Ric. Clyston  
*ab* Thos. Alen  
 J. Rowse

one harnes  
 ij. archers  
 v. billmen.

#### CAPELL (p. 34).

W. Tompson, constable  
*ab* Edr. Cleydon  
 Simon Pullen  
 W. Pallynge  
 W. Duffyn  
*aa* W. Keriche  
*aa* Jefferey Blaunchflower  
 J. Pryme  
 a harnes and a bill.  
*aa* Thos. Ponte  
*a* Ric. Blaunchflower

W. Seman  
J. Aleyn  
Ric. Godfrey  
a bow and a sheff of arrows.

i. harnes  
iiij. archers  
one billman.

## MELTON (p. 35).

*aa* Ric. Grene  
one harnes and a bill.  
Ric. Cooke  
one harnes and a bill.  
R. Page  
a sallett and a cootte.

*ab* R. Mylys  
one harnes and a bill.  
Harry Lusse

*ab* Roger Truston

*ab* Thos. Halyfax  
Nich. Hardewyn

*ab* W. Palmer  
one harness and a bill.

*ab* W. Bobatt  
J. Stonley, senior

*ab* J. Stonley, junior

*aa* Thos. Newman

*aa* Davy Spenser

*aa* J. Chamberleyne

*a* Thos. Bobatt

*aa* R. Palmer

*aa* H. Fleet

J. Puncherd

*ab* J. Heyward

*ab* — Myller

*ab* J. Clerke

*aa* R. Clerke

*ab* Jas. Hyklyngham

Thos. Shade

J. Fyll

Thos. Haven

Nich. Wryght

*ab* I. Tasiller  
Edm. Goode  
J. Harward  
J. Hardewyn  
Thos. Cowpar  
G. Cook  
W. Forthe  
*ab* Ric. Blakewe

vj. harnes  
xij. billmen  
vii. harchers.

## BAWDESEY (p. 36).

J. Frend  
Walter Maryett  
constables  
Rog. Richer

*ab* Jas. Forest (?)

*ab* J. Maryett  
Thos. Roo  
Thos. Barron  
J. Morresse

one harnes, a bow and arrows

Nich. Sevynpens

R. Derynge

Ric. Jaye

*ab* J. Whytlock

*b* Davyd Browne

*b* R. Smythe

*ab* J. Pluckett

*ab* R. Tompson

J. Kempster

Nich. Snowe

Adreas Maryett

J. Ide

Ric. Duffyn

J. Sevynpens

R. Kempster

Ric. Knoppeweed

J. Black

R. Godfrey

one harnes  
vii. billmen.

## WEYKHAM MARKETT (p. 37).

- ab* H. Ayssheley  
 one harnes and a bill.  
*aa* W Abgryffithe  
 one harnes and a bill.  
*ab* Nich. Grene  
 one harnes and a bill.  
*ab* Thos. Godderd  
 Ric. Payne  
 one harnes, a bill, bow and  
 arrows.  
*aa* W. Game  
 one harnes and a bill.  
*ab* Edm. Byrle  
 one harnes and a bill.  
 J. Crystmas  
 J. Cosyn  
 one harnes and a bill.  
*ab* Thos. Cooke  
 J. Ayssheley  
 one harnes and a bill.  
*ab* J. Turnor  
 R. Kirby  
*ab* Walter Ayssheley  
 R. Bronde  
*ab* W. Free  
*ab* W. Roger  
*ab* Marten Ellys  
*ab* R. Whyttynge  
*ab* R. Reynborrowe  
*aa* Stephen Button  
*ab* Thos. Lylly  
*ab* Ric. Galle  
*ab* J. Gowtye  
*ab* W. Dryver  
 one harnes and a bill.  
*ab* W Mylys  
 Thos. Bennett  
 one harnes and a bill.  
 J. Fryer  
*ab* Roger Lynde  
*ab* J. Stofer  
 R. Gouche

- ab* J. Wright  
*ab* R. Wright  
*ab* Jefferey Myllys  
 Thos. Grenlynge  
*ab* W. Ide  
*aa* Reynold Woodroff  
*aa* W. Jacob  
*ab* Ric. Dallynge  
*ab* Walter Hatche  
*ab* G. Kene  
 J. Sarle  
*ab* J. Wadlynge  
*ab* Thos. Jelyon  
*ab* J. Fyncham  
 J. Cresy  
*ab* Andrew Colman  
*aa* Thos. Jacob  
*ab* Thos. Barker  
 W. Maggs  
*ab* J. Fuller  
 Symond Reydon  
*ab* R. Palgrave  
*ab* H. Ayssheley, junior  
*ab* R. Corbold  
*ab* R. Saltorne  
*ab* W. Smythe  
 Luke Johnson, aliant  
*ab* Antony Herrynge  
*ab* J. Baly  
 J. Bocher  
*ab* Christofer Payne  
*ab* R. Fosdyke  
 Edr. Langam  
 J. Feueryere  
 J. Eston, aliant  
 Ric. Ayssheley  
 Edr. Johnson  
  
 x. harnesis  
 vij. archers  
 xlj. billmen.

## SHATTISHAM.

- J. Alcherd  
 one harnes and a bill.

- W. Whight  
*ab* J. Maryett, senior  
*aa* Jefferey Jamys  
*ab* R. Askewe  
 J. Whyght  
*ab* Ric. Jermyn  
 J. Maryett Middyllest  
 J. Maryett, junior  
 J. Bonner  
 R. Hawe  
 R. Marshe  
*ab* Peter Smythe  
 Thos. Skott  
*ab* W. Cherche in Islond  
*ab* Thos. Smythe

The towne is assyned to a  
 bowe and a sheff of arrows.  
 one harnes and a sheff arrows  
 one archer  
 vi. billmen.

## DALANGHOO (p. 38).

- ab* Roger Free  
*ab* J. Byrle  
 one harnes and a bill, a  
 bow and arrows.  
 — Harvy  
 J. Sterke, junior  
 Antony Roo  
*ab* R. Mey  
 J. Bennys  
 Thos. Bennys  
*ab* W. Letteydon  
*ab* J. Cosyn  
 R. Marten  
 R. Bryghtwell  
 H. Hygham  
 Thos. Hill  
 one harnes, sheff arrows  
 v. billmen.

## RAMMYSHOLT (p. 39).

- ab* Thos. Heygatt  
 one harnes et di.  
*aa* R. Steroppe  
 Johane Kynge, wedowe  
 one harnes  
*ab* Randolff Smythe  
*ab* Ric. Wheltham  
 J. Dryver  
 di harnes  
*ab* Edm. Clerke  
*ab* W. Wynter  
 J. Ufford  
*bilman* Peter Cherche  
*ab* Randolff Walle  
 Thos. Flente  
 J. Tyler  
 Nich. Maryett  
 R. Maryett

ii. harness  
 i. archer  
 vij. billmen.

## BOYTON (p. 39).

- J. Porter  
 Margaret Barfott, wedowe  
 J. Moose  
 one harnes and a bill.  
 J. Medowe  
 Walter Labas  
 J. Woode  
 one harnes and a bill.  
*aa* J. Whyghe  
 a jake, a sallett, a bow and  
 a staff.  
*aa* J. Egliston  
 W. Haughfen  
 W. Burwell  
 W. Cunstabill  
 R. Byntler  
*aa* J. Moose, junior

*ab* Thos. Deyree  
 Ric. Moome  
 H. Moose  
*b* Ric. Porter.

iii. harness  
 iii. archers  
 iii. billmen (sic).

PYSTREE (p. 40).

Thos. Derik, gent.  
*aa* R. Turnor  
     one harness and a bill.  
*ab* R. Jaye  
     Thos. Levell  
     one harness and a bill.  
*ab* W. Cooke  
*ab* J. Sterke  
*aa* W. Cuttberd  
     one harness and a bill.  
     R. Trowant  
     Ric. Fryer  
*ab* W. Bakkeler  
     R. Smythe  
     J. Troue  
*ab* R. Levett  
     W. Pynner  
     J. Hille  
     Christofer Derynge  
*ab* Thos. Warner  
     Ric. Clerke  
*aa* R. Catchepolle  
     W. Borne  
*aa* R. Bokynham  
*ab* Adam Hill  
     W. Chamber  
*ab* R. Andrewe  
*ab* Thos. Shemynge  
*ab* H. Frost  
*ab* Christofer Chamber  
*aa* W. Cook  
*ab* Thos. Jaye  
*aa* W. Trowant

*aa* H. Cuttberd  
*aa* Alexander Fryer  
     R. Payne  
     R. Roppys  
     John, Mr. Deryks man  
  
     iiij. harness  
     vii. archers  
     xiiij. billmen.

SUTTON (p. 41).

Humfrey Warren  
*ab* Edm. Burrewell  
     one harness and a bill.  
     W. Dey  
     one harness and a bill.  
*ab* Jefferey Mylys  
     one harness and a bill.  
*ab* R. Mather  
     one harness and a bill.  
     W. Hurnard  
     one harness and a bill.  
*ab* J. Haughfen  
     one harness and a bill.  
*ab* W. Mather  
     one harness and a bill.  
  
*ab* R. Causton  
*ab* J. Malby  
     one harness and a bill.  
*ab* Thos. Marshe, junior  
*ab* R. Mylys, senior  
*ab* W. Hodde, junior  
     one harness and a bill.  
     J. Marshe  
*ab* J. Pynsweyne  
*ab* Thos. Marshe, senior  
*ab* H. Warren  
     one harness and a bill.  
     R. Pynsweyn  
     J. Halys  
*ab* Ric. Revell  
     Ric. Halys

*ab* Ric. Boone  
*ab* W. Hodde, senior  
*ab* R. Smythe  
     J. Brightwell  
     Thos. Hurnard  
*ab* Thos. Cuttynge  
*ab* Ric. Cuttynge  
*ab* Thos. Aleyne als Wright  
*ab* Thos. Marsh, myddyllest  
*ab* J. Sturmyn  
*ab* Thos. Estall  
*ab* J. Wylson  
*ab* J. Cowper  
*ab* Ric. Warren  
*ab* Edr. Mauser  
*ab* J. Barne  
*ab* R. Mylys, junior  
     W. Holmes  
*ab* Thos. Mylys  
     Roger Dabbs  
*ab* J. Mylys  
     W. Ide  
*ab* J. Mather  
     J. Swane  
     W. Oldeman  
     W. Smythe  
     R. Lane  
*ab* J. Jamys  
     W. Marshe  
*aa* R. Smythe  
     Thos. Halys  
*aa* Thos. Pyrren  
     J. Lounes  
     Thos. Rendlisham  
     J. Lane  
     Ric. Marshe  
  
     x. harneyssis  
     ij. archers  
     xxxiiij. billmen.

## DEBACH AND BOULGE (p. 42).

    Thos. Browne  
     Johanne Roo, wedowe  
     one harnes and a bill.  
*ab* Antony Browne  
*aa* W. Cowpar  
     W. Bray  
*aa* J. Roo  
*ab* Thos. Roo  
     Jas. Roo  
*ab* J. Glouer  
     J. Elyott  
     Thos. Mighell  
*ab* J. Thurston  
*aa* Antony Roo  
     W. Caston  
*ab* Thos. Sewall  
*ab* Jefferey Morse  
     one harnes and a bill.  
  
     R. Easton  
     W. Makell  
     Nich. Woode  
*ab* J. Teyfaunt  
*ab* Thos. Barley  
*ab* Ric. Stamperd  
  
     ii. harnessis  
     iiij. archers  
     ix. billmen.

*Summa* of the harnessis of this hundred, lviii.

*Summa* of the archers of this hundred lvj.

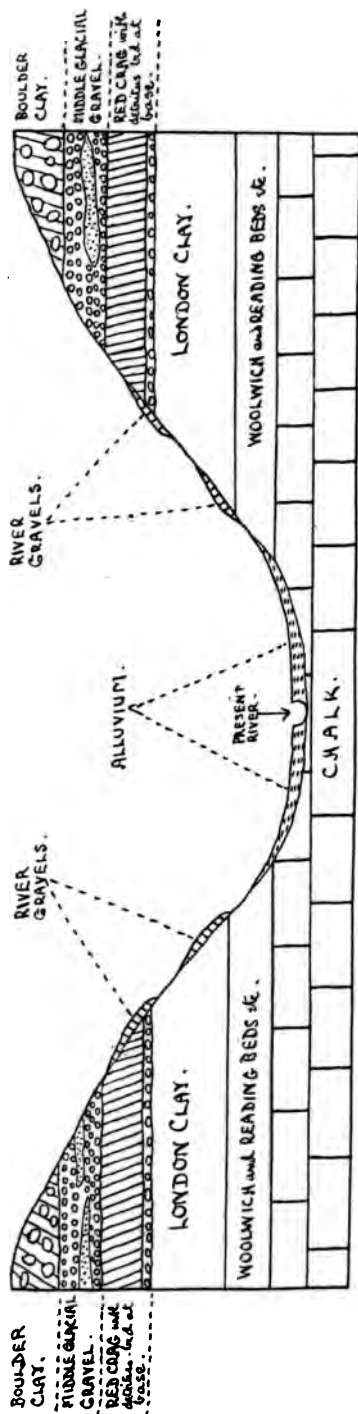
*Summa* of the billmen of this hundred, xx.

by me THOMAS SEKEFFORD.

by me JOHN SOUTHWELL.

Transcribed by E. POWELL,  
 Uppercross, Christchurch Gardens, Reading.





J.R.M.  
1917.

IDEAL CROSS-SECTION OF A RIVER-VALLEY showing the relationship of the three impermanent plateaus (Boulder clay, Middle glacial gravel and Red Clay) to the later river-gravels and alluvium. The plateau beds at one time extended across the space now occupied by the river-valley -

PLATE 1.

## THE ANCIENT FLINT IMPLEMENTS OF SUFFOLK.

BY J. REID MOIR, F.R.A.I.

To give an account of the varied flint implements found in the county of Suffolk, is to review nearly the whole of the activities of man from the remote period when he first began to shape flints to his needs, until the comparatively late epoch when the momentous discovery of the means to manipulate metals to his use, brought to a close the long story of the Stone Ages. In this great and remarkable story the area which is now called Suffolk played a not unimportant part. As early as the year 1797, Mr. John Frere, F.R.S., with great prescience and ability, described, to a no doubt incredulous world, the discovery of a number of flint implements embedded in certain geological strata in the valley of the Waveney at Hoxne where he lived, and which implements, in his opinion, were referable "to a very remote period indeed, even beyond that of the present world."<sup>1</sup> Since Frere's discovery a large number of archæologists have followed with success the spoor of ancient man in Suffolk, until to-day we have at our disposal a mass of evidence to show that there has been an almost continuous occupation of our county from the far distant days when the Pliocene epoch was drawing to a close, and what is known as the Glacial Period was but a thing of the future. It is not perhaps difficult to account for the unique richness of Suffolk in prehistoric remains. From the earliest appearance of man in our area in Pliocene times we know that large quantities of fine, flakable

flint, were available from which he could fashion his various implements, and these relics have been preserved in certain widespread deposits not readily found in many other parts of the country. Thus we can in a measure understand how it is that Suffolk possesses such unique records of our primitive ancestors. But when the inevitable question is asked as to how many years have elapsed since the earliest East Anglians commenced "the daily round and common task," no one who values truthful statement can frame an answer. We have at present no means at our disposal for gauging the amount of time which separates us from the Pliocene epoch. But a realisation of the magnitude of the geological and climatic changes which have occurred since man first set foot in Suffolk will leave no reasoning person in doubt that this event took place at a period the remoteness of which is great indeed.

It is the object of this paper to set forth the evidence in favour of the great antiquity of man in Suffolk, and to attempt to unfold the truly wonderful and entrancing story of the long ages when man, armed only with weapons of the crudest kind, and with the scantiest personal comforts, triumphed over the numerous and ferocious animals with which he was associated, and withstood the drastic climatic conditions to which at times he was subjected. It is, however, impossible, within the limits of such an article as this, to give any really detailed account of the vast and complex history of the primitive inhabitants of Suffolk, but at the end of the paper will be found a list of authors whose works deal with pre-history, and the reader who wishes to gain a more intimate knowledge of this subject will be able to do so by consulting the books and articles mentioned. It has been decided to illustrate this paper by means of clear and diagrammatic drawings, which, while

not perhaps of great artistic value, will give a reliable idea of the technique adopted by the ancient flakers of flint, and show how this technique differed at different periods in the past.

The diagrammatic cross-section of a Suffolk river valley, though violating all, or nearly all, the laws of perspective, will, it is hoped, nevertheless be found to be of interest in showing the nature of the beds forming the plateau, and the relationship of these beds to the later deposits laid down by the river when excavating its valley. The numerals in the text refer to the various works of reference already mentioned, and a corresponding number will be found at the end of the paper against the particular work to which attention is drawn. It will be noticed that a sectional drawing is given below each implement figured, the line of section being indicated by horizontal lines in the usual manner.

As is clearly demonstrated in Pl. 1, the beds forming the plateau must be of a greater antiquity than those laid down by the river while excavating its valley through that plateau. Any flint implements, therefore, found in the plateau beds must be more ancient than those made by races of people living while the valley erosion was in progress, and which are now found embedded in the terrace-gravels and other deposits within the valley.

■ We will commence then, by describing the flint implements discovered in the detritus-bed at the base of the red crag, which as will be seen from Pl. 1, is the lowermost and oldest of the three implementiferous plateau deposits. The excavations in search of the implements of pre-palæolithic man have been conducted almost exclusively in the eastern portion of Suffolk, and especially in the immediate neigh-

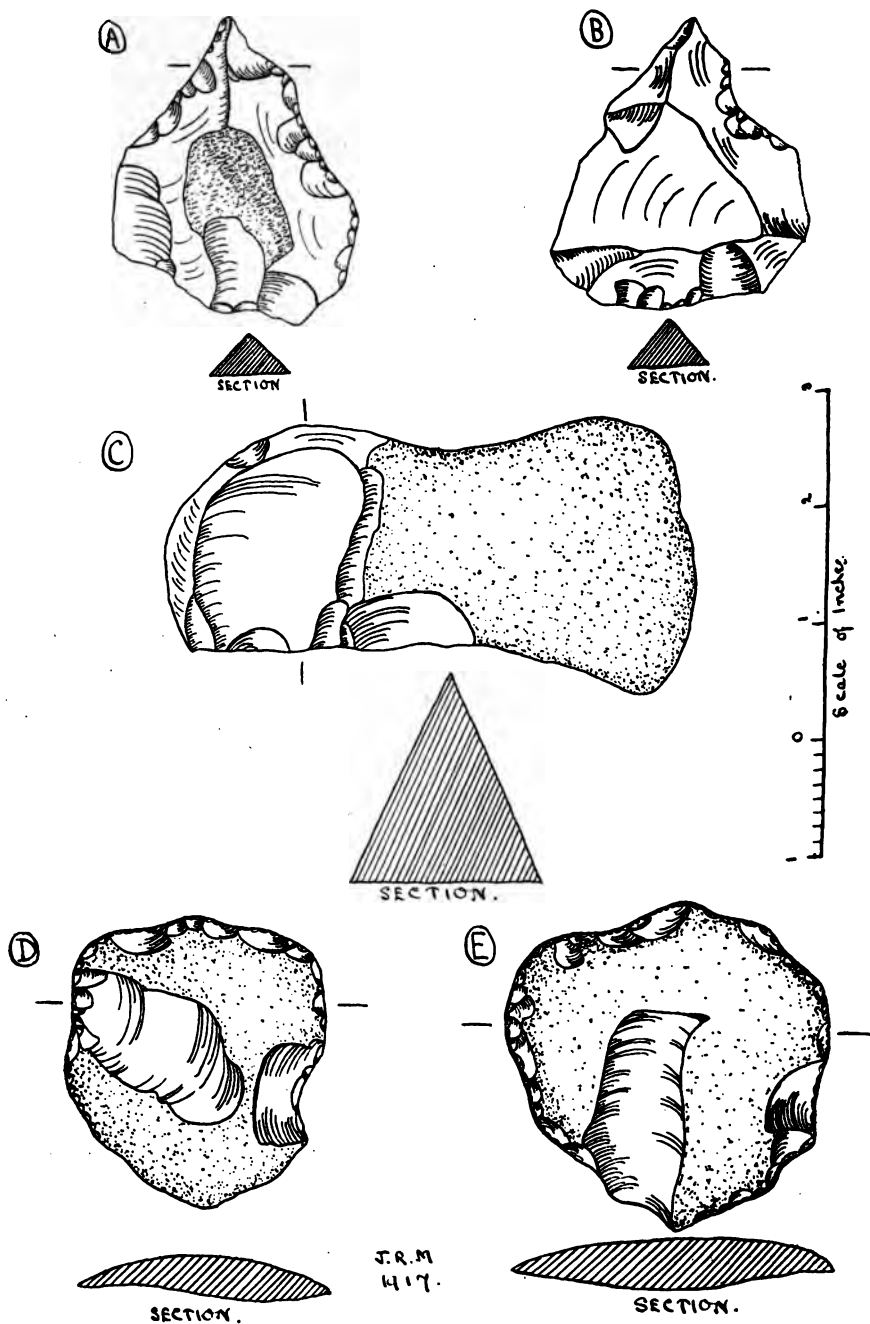


PLATE 2.

bourhood of Ipswich. The diagrammatic cross-section of a river valley shows therefore, the beds forming the plateau in this particular area. But the Red Crag is only found in the more easterly portion of our county, and a cross-section of a river valley situated in another part of Suffolk would not show the same succession of plateau beds. It is necessary also to point out that these beds in the Ipswich district do not represent a true sequence in point of time. The shelly Red Crag overlying the implementiferous detritus-bed is a Pliocene deposit, and between it and the Middle Glacial Gravel occurred a long period of time during which strata of great thickness and extent were laid down, and some of which can be seen and studied in the classical exposures in the cliffs of the Norfolk coast. The Middle Glacial Gravel and Chalky Boulder Clay, both Pleistocene deposits, do, however, represent a proper time sequence<sup>2</sup>, and it was after their deposition that the races of people existed who fashioned the earliest palæolithic flint implements.

The sub-Red Crag detritus-bed generally occurs as a more or less continuous deposit, upon the surface of the underlying London Clay, and is supposed to represent in part the débris of an ancient pre-Crag land surface which at one time existed upon the surface of the clay. This land surface was eventually slowly submerged beneath the waters of the advancing Crag sea, and the various specimens of bone, "coprolite," box-stones, foreign rocks, flint nodules, flint implements, etc., lying upon this land surface were quietly swept into hollows and "pockets" in the London clay. The flint implements found in the detritus-bed are remarkable examples of man's knowledge and skill in flint-flaking. It appears that the flint was flaked to the desired shape by means of powerful blows removing large flakes, and anyone who has experimented in the flaking of flint will at

once realize the amount of practice necessary to guide such large lines of fracture so as to produce a particular form of implement without having to have resort to the usual method of removing numerous secondary flakes. The pre-Crag people, however, were able to consistently fracture flints in this way, and though their implements are found sealed down beneath a definite Pliocene deposit, it seems necessary to suppose that such proficiency in flint flaking was not acquired quickly but must have been the outcome of long periods of time during which less skilful methods were in vogue. It would thus appear that the earliest efforts of man to shape flints to his needs must be looked for in deposits more ancient than the Pliocene sub-Crag detritus-bed. The diggings which have been conducted in this deposit have brought to light a definite Pliocene industry in flint.

The dominating type of implement is the now well-known rostro-carinate<sup>3</sup> (Pl. 2 C.) associated with borers (Pl. 2 A), choppers, pointed implements (Pl. 2 B), rubbers, scrapers, (Pl. 2 D and E) and flakes<sup>4</sup>.

We may conclude from this assemblage of worked flints, and from the primitive bone implements which have been found<sup>5</sup>, that the pre-Crag people were engaged in the various occupations and pursuits of savage life. The wide fertile plains of the old London Clay land surface upon which they lived supported a large and varied fauna and flora, and if the climate was genial, as it appears to have been, the life of these ancient people must have had its pleasant aspects. The sub-Crag implements are associated in the detritus-bed with the remains of various mammals, of which the gigantic and elephant-like creature *Mastodon avernensis* is one of the most widely known. The remains of early forms of pigs, deer, and some

feline animals, together with the *Hipparion*, or three-toed horse, are also represented.

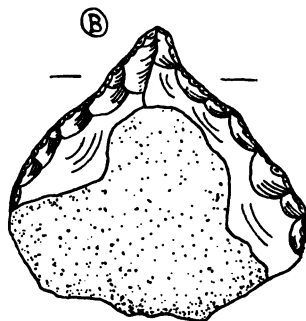
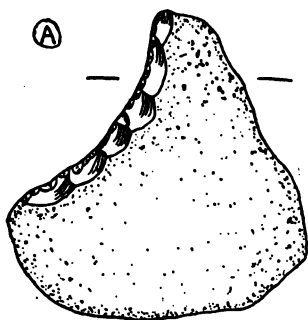
The flint implements are generally of massive size and are coloured a dark mahogany brown, though sometimes examples are found exhibiting a dense yellowish white patination.

These appear to be less massive than the dark brown examples, and were probably made at a later period in pre-Crag times. Many of the flints bear marks of striation upon their surfaces, and these may have been imposed by the action of masses of moving ice which we have evidence to show were appearing at the close of the Pliocene epoch, the fore-runners in fact of the great glaciers which covered the country in the succeeding glacial period. Unfortunately the diggings which have been conducted in the sub-Red Crag detritus-bed have, up to the present, failed to reveal any actual skeletal remains of the people who fashioned the flint implements recovered; but it may be that future excavations will be successful in bringing to light some such interesting and valuable specimens.

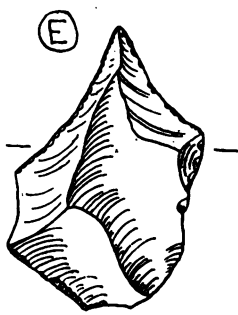
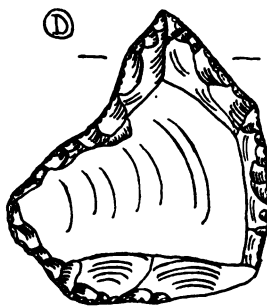
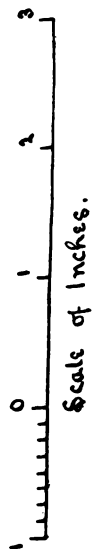
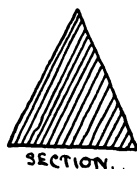
The sub-Crag implements have been found at Thorington Hall, Wherstead; Bolton and Co.'s, and the Back Hamlet pits, Ipswich; Greenwich Farm, Ipswich; and at Martlesham, and Sutton, near Woodbridge.

We may suppose that at the close of Pliocene times the climate was gradually deteriorating, and that ever increasing cold was making itself evident. This climatic change was probably accompanied by a slow sinking of the London Clay land surface, which allowed the waters of the sea to flow over the old hunting grounds of the pre-Crag people, and to cover





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PLATE 3.

their implements, etc., with the marine sands and shells which we now describe as "Crag."

The gradual refrigeration of the climate is shown in the change which is noticeable in the character of the shells found in the Crag. The oldest layers of this deposit contain a considerable number of examples of molluscs which could only live in a sea of a comparatively high temperature. But as the later zones of the Crag are examined it is seen that these warm water forms get gradually less and less in number, while those suitable to exist in water of a low temperature get more and more abundant. This slow lowering of the temperature culminated finally in the onset of the Glacial Period, the earliest beds of which are represented in the Cromer cliffs by the Lower Till and allied deposits.

Guided by the evidence of archæology, we would conclude that in all probability this first onset of glacial conditions was followed by a more or less prolonged recession and melting of the glaciers, during which the Middle Glacial Gravel was laid down. It seems almost impossible to visualize the conditions under which this water-bedded gravel, which covers vast areas in the eastern counties, was deposited. The amount of the flood-water resulting from the melting ice must have been immense, and judging from the implements of apparently different ages, contained in the Middle Glacial Gravel<sup>6</sup>, of sufficient power to slowly erode and re-deposit an extensive land surface on and in which the flint implements occurred which are now found in the gravel. As was mentioned above, we find implements of different ages in this deposit, and the oldest represent the most primitive humanly flaked flints known to science. Two of these are represented in Pl. 3 A and B, and the series of which they form a part affords a very close parallel

to the primitive implements first found by Mr. Benjamin Harrison on the high-level plateau of Kent<sup>7</sup>, and which have been known to archæologists under the name of "eoliths." These specimens have a very archaic appearance, being generally considerably rolled and abraded and deeply stained a dark red colour. The forms of these implements are simple, one or other of the edges being steeply flaked, so as to be used for scraping or cutting. There is very good reason to believe that these specimens though now found in a deposit less ancient than the sub-Red Crag detritus-bed, are nevertheless more ancient than the implements found in this latter stratum. Occasionally eolithic forms of flaked flints have been found in the detritus-bed, and moreover there seems very good reason to believe that the sub-Crag rostro-carinates were evolved from these primitive eolithic implements<sup>8</sup>.

It is thus possible that we see in these specimens the earliest efforts of man in flint flaking, and that the remains of the ape-like person found at Piltdown in Sussex, in association with eolithic implements, may represent one of the very ancient eolithic inhabitants of our country<sup>9</sup>. It is quite possible that these eolithic flints were lying embedded in some gravel or other deposit during the whole of the period when pre-Crag man roamed over East Anglia, and that it was only when the great erosion of glacial times occurred, that they were washed out of their original resting place, and re-deposited with the Middle Glacial Gravel on the surface of the underlying Red Crag. The other implements recovered from the Middle Glacial Gravel were more probably fashioned during the inter-Glacial phase, and many of the specimens show quite a high order of proficiency in flint flaking.

The rostro-carinates (Pl. 3 C) are smaller and

more symmetrical in their outline than the sub-Crag examples of this type. The form of the narrow flaked end of these specimens bears in many cases a very marked likeness to the beak of an accipitrine bird, and it seems that the sharp downward curving edge of the "beak" was utilised for cutting and chopping purposes. There seems also reason to believe that the rostro-carinate implements evolved gradually into the earliest palæoliths, and we thus seem able to see a linking up of the pre-palæolithic and palæolithic cultures<sup>10</sup>. The implement shown in Pl. 3 D represents a well marked type in the Middle Glacial Gravel. It is made from a rather thick flake struck from a previously prepared block of flint, and trimmed by skilful edge-flaking into a definite point. The other specimen figured (Pl. 3 E) is of similar form and also made from a flake struck from a prepared block of flint. These specimens represent without doubt a flake industry, and are strangely prophetic of the later Mousterian palæolithic culture. Many beautiful flakes have been recovered from the Middle Glacial Gravel, and these show perfectly developed striking platforms, and all the well-known characteristics of human flaking of later periods. Quartzite hammer-stones have been found in this gravel, and also cores of flints from which flakes have been struck. A large number of flints reddened and crackled by heat occur with the implements, and seem to point to the Middle Glacial people having been in possession of a knowledge of the means to produce fire. The greater number of the implements recovered from this deposit, though often exhibiting a high glaze, do not show any signs of extensive rolling by water, nor are they battered or bruised in the manner of some stones found in gravel. We may conclude from this that some of the specimens have not been brought far from their original resting place, and that the Middle Glacial Gravel was not laid down by water

of a torrential and turbulent nature.

The Middle Glacial Gravel is generally a very friable, sandy deposit containing little iron, and this probably accounts for the almost entire absence of bones or other organic remains in it. A few highly mineralised and derived specimens of bone, referable in the main to the Red Deer, have been found at the base of the gravel, but these almost certainly belong to a period much more ancient than that of the Middle Glacial Gravel.

The various series of implements of different forms which have been collected do not show any examples of actual weapons, and we may conclude either that these Middle Glacial people had not much need for such means of offence or defence, or, as seems more likely, their weapons were wooden clubs and spears, which being of perishable material have long since disintegrated and disappeared. But an examination of these particular implements by anyone familiar with flint fracture cannot fail to cause a feeling of wonder and admiration at the skill and care shewn by these ancient people in their workmanship. Of their bodily form we at present know nothing, but we can imagine that their lives during the temperate inter-glacial period, such perhaps as we enjoy at the present day, were not altogether unpleasant. And from the symmetry and beauty of the flint implements they made we may perhaps conclude that they had progressed some way beyond the ape-like status of the Piltdown individual.

Middle Glacial implements have been found in Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s pit, Ipswich, and at Bramford, Foxhall, Leiston and Wherstead.

We have no idea how long the interglacial episode

lasted, but it is reasonable to assume that it was very considerable, and it would appear that after the deposition of the Middle Glacial Gravel there followed a period, more or less prolonged, during which a race of people lived upon the surface of this gravel. It is necessary to assume this as a series of implements of a different order to those found in the gravel occur in the overlying Chalky Boulder Clay<sup>11</sup>, and it seems probable that these implements were caught up by, and incorporated with, the glacial sludge as the ice moved forward over the land surface. This view is supported, moreover, by the appearance of the Boulder Clay implements which are almost all unpatinated and unrolled and present the same appearance of surface and condition as many of the so-called neolithic specimens which are to be found upon the present land surface.

The great extension of the glaciers which gave rise to the formation of the post-Middle Glacial Boulder Clay, was of a stupendous order, and there can be little doubt that most, if not all, of Suffolk was buried deeply beneath masses of ice and experienced conditions of climate now only found within the polar regions. The exact cause of these extraordinary conditions which gave rise to what is known as the Ice Age remains shrouded in mystery, though various writers have from time to time put forward astronomical and other theories to account for it<sup>12</sup>. But whatever the cause may be, modern geological research is showing that glaciations occurred in very early periods of the earth's history, and the distant future may witness another epoch of intense cold, and glacial conditions. The Chalky Boulder Clay of Suffolk is a very interesting and remarkable deposit. It derives its name from the large numbers of boulders of chalk which it contains, and appears generally, as a very tenacious bluish clay containing examples of various

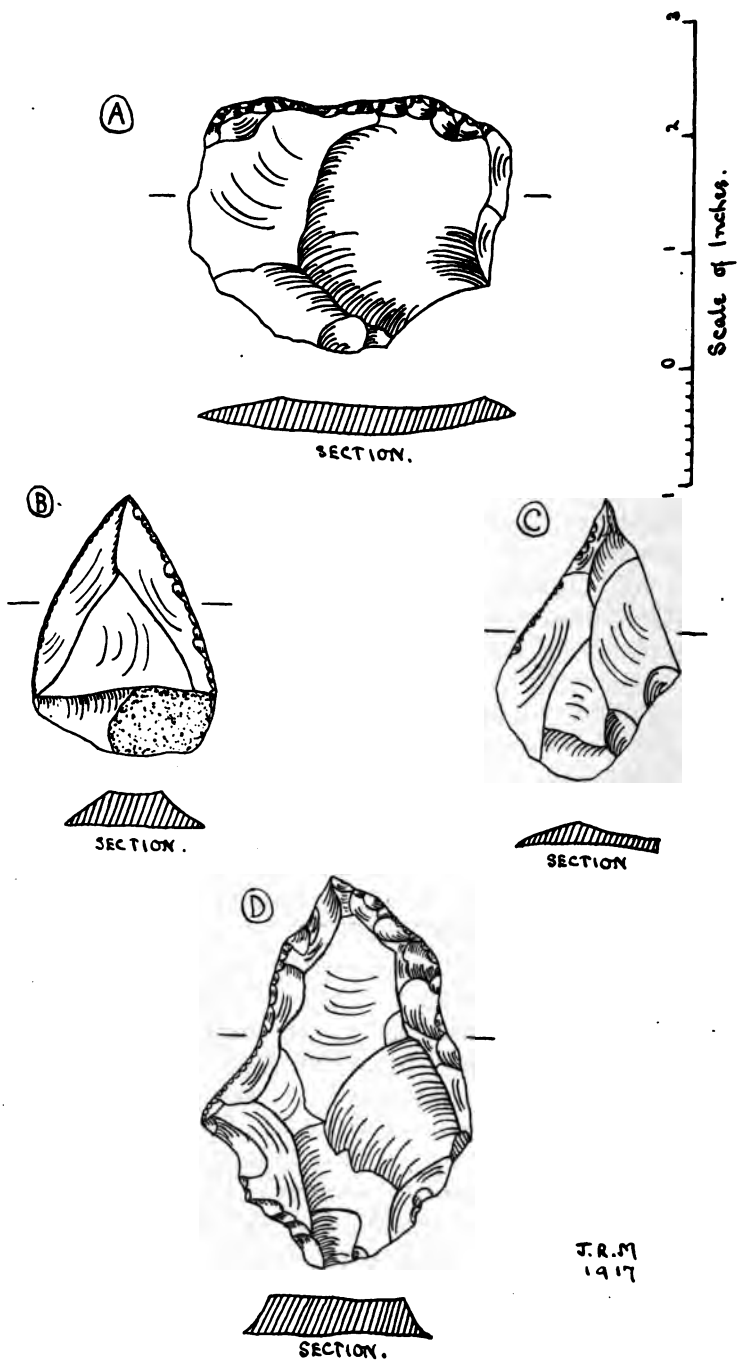


PLATE 4.

strata over which the ice advanced. In places the clay assumes a yellowish colouration, and where it forms the present land surface (giving rise to the well-known heavy land of Suffolk) the upper portion appears as a reddish loam, the result of decalcification. The Boulder Clay contains in places very large erratics which exhibit well-marked striæ, and the cortex of many of the flint nodules exhibit similar markings. But the hard interior of the flints, which has become exposed by fracture in pre-Boulder Clay times, seldom shows many striæ, and though the comparatively soft cortex would naturally be marked more easily than the inner portion of the flint, yet this fact seems hardly sufficient to explain the disparity in the number of striæ on the two different surfaces. Two kinds of flint occur in the Boulder Clay, the grey Lincolnshire variety, and a jet black flint. Both of these are of excellent quality and the implements recovered from this deposit are made in both grey and black flint. The majority, however, are fashioned from the latter.

It has already been mentioned that some of the least ancient implements from the Middle Glacial Gravel bear some resemblance to the palæolithic Mousterian specimens, and this peculiarity is still more marked when a series of Boulder Clay implements is put out for examination.

It is well known that in Mousterian times the two typical implements are the racloir, or scraper, and the point. In the Boulder Clay industry these two types, though not perhaps so finely flaked, are also dominant. A reference to the illustrations of Boulder Clay implements will show this to be the case. Pl. 4 A is a typical racloir, while Pl. 4 B, C and D represent variations of the point. Each one of these specimens is made from a flake in the usual Mousterian

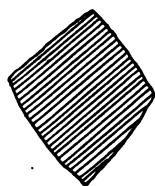
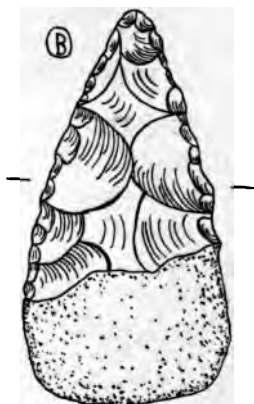
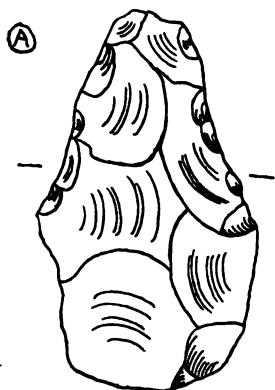


style, and the points if hafted would have made somewhat efficient spear-heads. The marked resemblance of these implements to the apparently much later Mousterian artefacts is a very remarkable fact, and it may be that in these Boulder Clay specimens we see as it were the genesis of the Mousterian culture. The Boulder Clay is almost destitute of bones of any sort, and at present we do not know the fauna associated with the makers of the flint implements. Neither are we acquainted with any human bones which give us a knowledge of the kind of people who made the implements found in the Boulder Clay. The two chief sites where these specimens have been found, are Messrs. Bolton and Co.'s pit situated on the plateau near Henley Road, Ipswich, and that of Messrs. Mason and Co., Ltd., at Claydon.

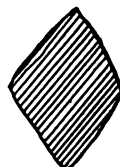
It will be noticed that in this paper, the orthodox view is expressed which regards the Boulder Clay as a deposit more ancient than the earliest valley deposits containing the rougher palæolithic implements. But this long established geological axiom has lately been challenged<sup>13</sup>, and certainly the Mousterian-like character of the Boulder Clay implements lends colour to the opinion that the deposit containing these specimens is not so ancient as we imagine. If it should ever be shewn that the Boulder Clay is of Mousterian date, then the earlier pointed and ovate palæolithic implements will have to be referred to some pre-Boulder Clay deposits. Such a new orientation of our views has, however, not yet become necessary, but in addition to the curious Mousterian-like appearance of the Boulder Clay implements, there is the equally curious fact that some of the pre-Crag artefacts exhibit flaking very similar to that exhibited by the earliest Chellean palæoliths. If the reader will refer to Pl. 2 B, and compare it with Pl. 5 A, he will see that both implements have been

made by the removal of large and coarse flakes, and while such a similarity in flaking may not mean much, yet it seems easier to imagine a relationship between the pre-Crag implements and the early Chellean specimens, than between the former and the Middle Glacial and Boulder Clay implements. If orthodox geology is right, then the Middle Glacial Gravel and Boulder Clay periods occurred between the making of the pre-Crag implements and the earliest palæoliths. If on the other hand the Boulder Clay specimens are of Mousterian date then from the standpoint of archaeology the path would be made much straighter and easier for progress. We may feel sure that at the recession of the ice which laid down the Boulder Clay, immense floods took place, and that the river-valleys choked up with glacial débris were rapidly re-excavated, and that new valleys were formed by the flood waters. It was apparently soon after these episodes that the makers of the earliest Chellean palæoliths entered East Anglia. They were accompanied by an abundant fauna and the mammoth, hippopotamus, straight-tusked elephant, broad nosed rhinoceros, bison and various forms of deer are known to have lived in the Thames valley and on the continent at this period<sup>14</sup>, and there appears to be no reason why the same assemblage of mammals should not have existed in Suffolk. The particular kind of implements made by these people derives its name from the place where they were first found, viz., Chelles, in France, and many of the names of the later cultures were derived in the same manner.

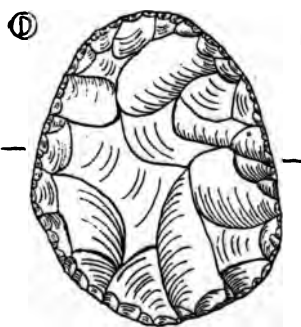
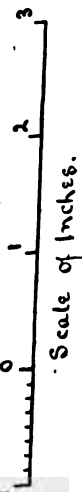
The Chellean implements are either more or less pointed (Pl. 5 A and B) or roughly ovate in form, and their edges show a wavy outline due to the large size and thickness of the flakes removed. The butt-end of the implements was generally left rough, the cortex of the flint being sometimes retained, leading



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SECTION.

the conclusion that these specimens were grasped the hand when being used and were not hafted. But though these pointed and ovate implements are the most typical specimens of the Chellean culture, other implements for scraping, planing and boring purposes have been found associated with them. The pointed and ovate specimens may perhaps be regarded as the weapons of the period, and as these were held in the hand conflicts at close quarters must have been the order of the day. The mammalian remains of Chellean times point to a warm climate with extensive forests, and if Keith and others are right in referring the human skeleton found in an ancient gravel at Galley Hill in the Thames Valley to this period, then the Chellean people were by no means of a degraded type, but must be classed with the modern type of man<sup>15</sup>. Chellean implements have been found in Suffolk at Warren Hill near Icklingham; Stowmarket; Derby Road brickfield, Ipswich; and other places.

The climate was still congenial when the gradual improvement in the manufacture of flint implements and the possible invasion of our area by a new race of people, ushered in the Acheulean industry. The implements of this period are remarkable examples of man's handiwork. The coarse, large fracture surfaces of Chellean times have now disappeared, and in place of them we see fine, regular flaking in the manufacture of the numerous pointed and ovate implements. The waviness of the edges of the earlier specimens has also been replaced by a marked straightness and symmetry, conducing, no doubt, to their effectiveness as weapons for cutting and thrusting. Instead, too, of the heavy untrimmed butts we notice that the cutting-edge is continued all round the circumference of the implement, and we conclude that these Acheulean specimens were no longer held in

the hand when being used, but were hafted in some manner (Pl. 5 C). There do not seem to have been any marked geological changes between Chellean and Acheulean times, and we may regard them as being more or less continuous. Towards the close of the Acheulean period the flint implements, though still beautifully made, are getting smaller (Pl. 5 D and E), and many of them were so flaked as to have a distinctly twisted appearance when viewed edge on. But the reason for this peculiarity has up to the present not been satisfactorily explained. The Acheulean people possessed the usual scrapers, borers, and planing implements, and we may imagine them living their lives in a country well stocked with game, and at a time when the East Anglian rivers had not excavated their valleys to within 90 feet of their present level.

Acheulean implements have been found in Suffolk at Warren Hill; Bury St. Edmunds; Derby Road brickfield, Ipswich; and other places. At Derby Road an actual Acheulean "station" has been found, and described by Miss Nina F. Layard<sup>16</sup>.

The fragment of a human skull found in a brick-earth at Westley, near Bury St. Edmunds, and now preserved in the Museum at the latter place, is the only example found in England of one of these ancient Acheulean people, and Keith, who has examined the bone, regards it as representing a by no means degraded human type<sup>17</sup>. The fauna of Acheulean time is to all intents and purposes the same as that of the preceding Chellean stage. From the evidence on the continent of Europe we know that at the close of Acheulean times, a very marked lowering of the temperature occurred, and that once more a relapse into glacial conditions took place. We know also that in the Thames Valley the early Mousterian implements

are covered by a deposit laid down during a period of cold, and which deposit is known to geologists as Coombe Rock<sup>18</sup>. In our own district, too, an early Mousterian culture has been found associated with abundant remains of the cold loving animal, the reindeer, and the author hopes before long to be able to publish some account of this discovery. Again, at High Lodge, near Mildenhall, Mousterian implements occur in a brick-earth, which is associated with a very definite glacial deposit<sup>19</sup>. We may conclude, therefore, that with the advent of Mousterian Man the genial climate of the preceding Acheulean period had passed away, and that he found himself confronted with climatic conditions such as we would regard as very drastic at the present day. But not only was there a distinct change in climate at this period, the implements of the Mousterian culture are entirely different from those of the Acheulean people. It is, in fact, generally recognised that with the close of Acheulean times a definite break occurs in the technique of flint flaking. If reference is made to the sectional drawings of the Chellean and Acheulean implements (Pl. 5, A, B, C, D, and E) it will be seen that these are roughly rhomboidal in outline, but with the advent of Mousterian times a return is made to the more simple sections (Pl. 6, A, B, C, D), such as are present in the implements found in the sub-Red Crag detritus-bed, Middle Glacial Gravel and Chalky Boulder Clay (Plates 2, 3, 4). Thus it appears that a retrogression in implement making took place at this period. We have seen that the skeletal remains of people of the Chellean and Acheulean phases pertain to the modern type of man, and this seems in accord with the high type of implements made at these epochs. The discoveries in Mousterian strata in the caverns of France and Belgium have clearly demonstrated that the makers of the Mousterian implements were, on the other hand, in many

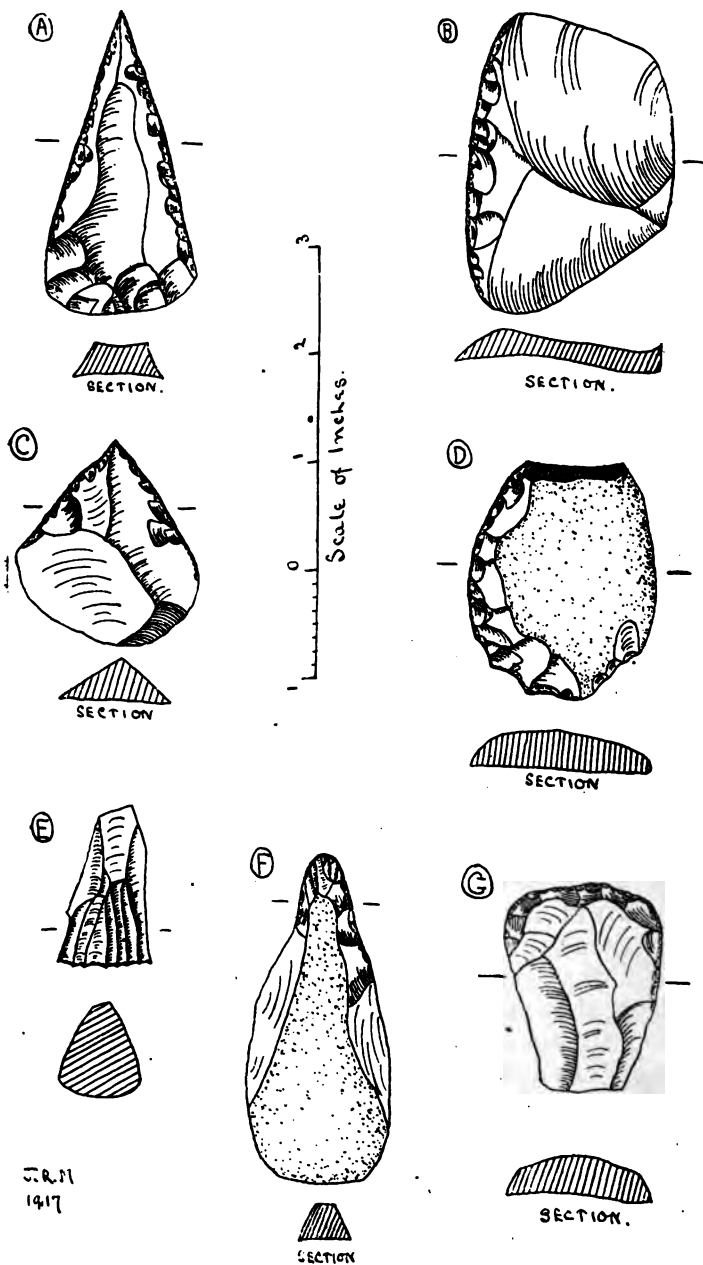


PLATE 6.

particulars a very low type<sup>20</sup>.

The remains of these peculiar people have not yet been found in England (unless a portion of femur discovered at Ipswich associated with Upper Mousterian implements, should eventually be found to be referable to this race), but the Mousterian implements found here are almost identical with those found on the continent, and there is therefore every reason to believe that the Neanderthal race, as it is called, lived in East Anglia.

We do not know how or why the highly evolved Acheulean people disappeared. They may have been exterminated by the Neanderthals or by the glacial conditions which, as we have seen, were present in early Mousterian times.

The sudden appearance, and as we shall see, the equally sudden disappearance, of Neanderthal man is one of the unsolved puzzles of pre-historic archæology. From the classical researches of numerous French archæologists we know every detail of these strange Mousterian people, with their heavy, ape-like jaws, low foreheads and enormous supra-orbital ridges. But even though of such a primitive type, they nevertheless buried and honoured their dead as was shown by the discovery at La Chapelle aux Saints in the Dordogne, France<sup>21</sup>.

The implements of the Mousterian culture, though exhibiting the fine retouching of the edges due to the removal of very thin flakes, are fundamentally primitive in their conception.

The point (Pl. 6 A) and racloir (Pl. 6 B) are simply the improved descendants of the eolithic implements of the same form. It is true that the



Mousterian people knew how to "dress" a block of flint, and to remove a suitable flake from it to form into the required implement (they occasionally made roughly pointed implements of a similar type to the earlier palæolithic specimens), but this knowledge, as we have seen, was acquired in quite early times, and represents a totally different technique to that employed in making the much more complex and "artistic" Acheulean specimens. The fauna of Mousterian times shows a marked change from that of the preceding period. The mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, reindeer, arctic fox, steppe horse, etc., testify to the change which had come over the climate. But, nevertheless, the fauna was a large and varied one, and must have afforded great hunting for the primitive people who lived in this epoch. There can be no doubt that the Mousterian phase was very lengthy, and it appears that some of the Suffolk river valleys were eroded to their present depth, or even a little below it, during this period.

In Upper Mousterian times the flint implements are of the same general forms as those of the earlier phase of this culture (Pl. 6 C and D), but the cutting edges of the specimens have been produced by the removal of thicker flakes, and the implements are on the whole a trifle more clumsy in appearance. A large number of round-ended scrapers appear in the closing stages of Mousterian times, and the ancient floor of this age found in Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s brickfield, Ipswich, provided many excellent examples of these implements<sup>22</sup>. From the mammalian remains found in this floor, mammoth, long-faced ox, red deer, roe deer, wild pig, and extinct varieties of horses, we may conclude that the climate was ameliorating, and that forests had once more spread over the country.

In this Upper Mousterian occupation level at

Ipswich, three portions of the human skeleton were found, mainly part of the shafts of a femur and humerus, and a fragment of a very massive skull. These remains were mingled with hundreds of animal bones and showed cuts and marks of scraping precisely similar to those on these latter specimens.

It seems, therefore, that these ancient people were addicted to cannibalism, and such a conclusion is supported by another discovery upon the continent of Europe<sup>23</sup>. Fragments of very primitive pottery were found in the Ipswich floor, the first discovered in this country associated with the remains of extinct animals.

Rudimentary bone implements also occurred, and similar specimens have been found in Mousterian deposits in caves in France. It is possible that the Ipswich Skeleton found in the brickfield of Messrs. Bolton & Co., Ipswich, is referable to Upper Mousterian times<sup>24</sup>. Miss Layard has found and described a "floor" discovered on the south side of the railway tunnel at Ipswich, which is very rich in animal bones. The fauna indicates a warm forest period, and the few worked flints found appear to be referable to the Upper Mousterian culture. The kind of animals represented at the site also appears to support such a view<sup>22a</sup>. The Mousterian implements of Suffolk are generally unpatinated and unrolled, owing to the fact that they are usually found in brick-earth which appears to have been plentifully deposited during this epoch. This particular phase of human culture was evidently of great length and its duration was marked by climatic changes and valley erosion of no mean order.

With the close of Mousterian times a new and wonderful era in human progress dawned. From

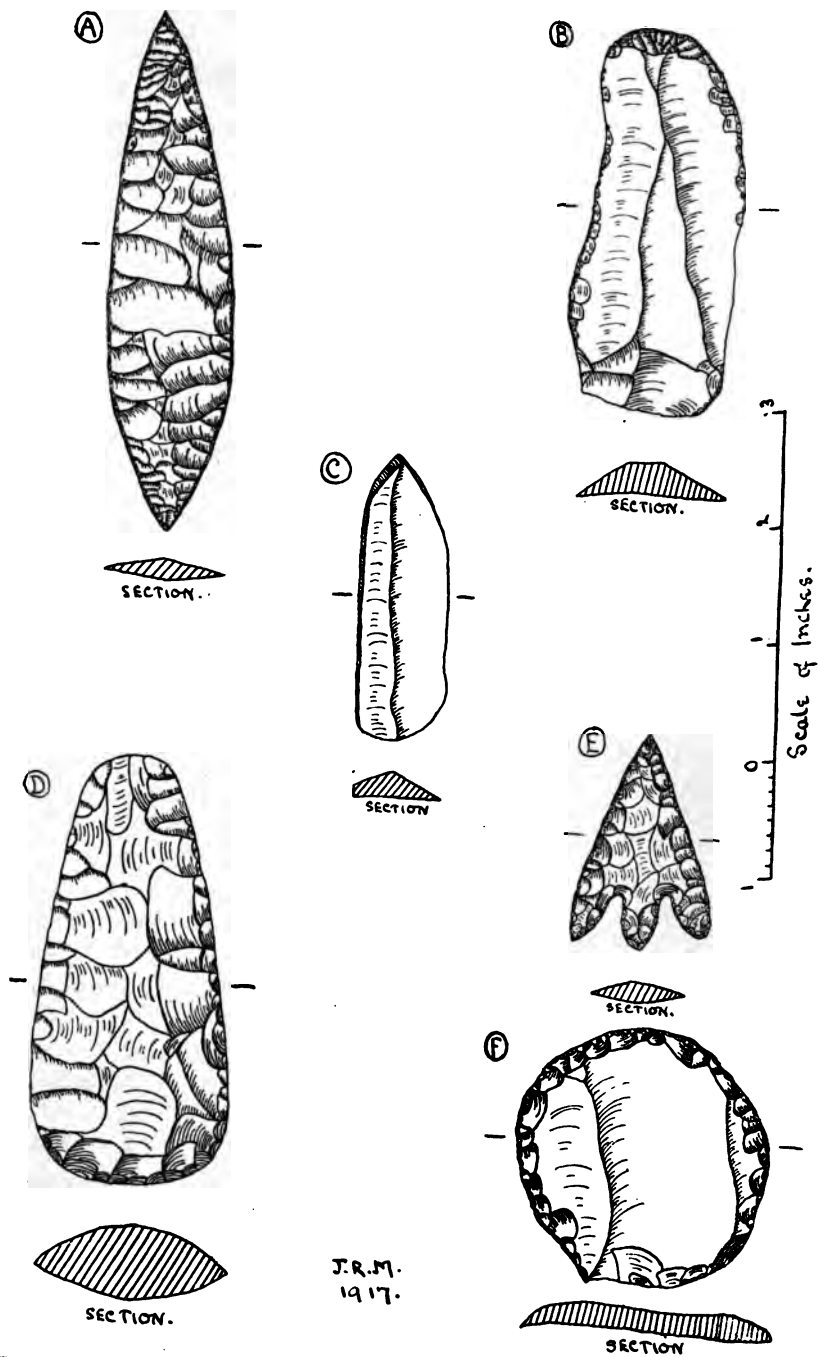
discoveries on the continent it is evident that a new race of people, entirely and fundamentally different to the preceding Neanderthals had now arrived upon the scene. And with their arrival Mousterian man disappeared never to return. We have no knowledge of how or why this complete blotting out of a virile race occurred, and must content ourselves with similar theoretical reasons put forward to account for the disappearance of the Acheulean people. These new arrivals, the Aurignacians as they are called, were perhaps one of the finest races of men the world has ever seen, being tall and well proportioned, with skulls of the modern type. Their skeletal remains have been found in various places in Western Europe, and the human bones discovered in the valley of the Medway at Halling<sup>25</sup>, are supposed to represent one of the Aurignacian hunters. It seems also certain that the famous Red Lady (in reality a man) found in Paviland Cave in South Wales, is also referable to this race<sup>26</sup>.

The Aurignacians entered Europe and East Anglia at a time of increasing cold, when widespread deposits of loess of æolian origin, were being laid down. No definite evidence of the presence of loess in England has yet been brought forward, but the Upper Mousterian floor at Ipswich was covered with a layer of fine, stoneless, loamy sand, which may be the English equivalent of the continental deposit. On the surface of this loamy sand another occupation-level was found and the implements of this layer appear to be of definite Aurignacian types. They offer a very marked contrast to the preceding Mousterian artefacts, being of different forms, and flaked in an entirely different manner. The peculiarity of this flaking is the "channelled" appearance it gave to the finished implements. This particular style of flaking can be imitated by pressing with the fingers the side of the flint to be

flaked, against the palm of the left hand, and delivering careful blows with a hammer-stone held in the right hand, upon the exposed edge of the striking platform of the stone which is nearest to the palm of the hand.

If this plan is adopted it will be found that the fractures induced will run for a longer distance in the mass of the flint, than with ordinary blows, and the channelled appearance produced. It is probable that the Aurignacians adopted such a method as has been described, but why they should flake their flints in this way remains a mystery. The flint implements of this period are of varied forms, but many of them seem adapted for the scraping and dressing of hides and other industrial purposes. Numerous scrapers and planes appear (Pl. 6 E, F, and G), and the conical specimens with flat base (Pl. 6 E) are a well-known type of planing implements of Aurignacian times. Pl. 6 F, shows a nosed-scraper, probably used for manipulating bone and ivory, which at this period was beginning to be extensively used. Pl. 6 G, illustrates a typical Aurignacian scraper with a steeply flaked scraping edge.

A totally new implement makes its appearance at this epoch, viz., the burin or graver which was made from a thickish blade having a flake so removed at one end as to produce a horizontal cutting-edge. Examples of this type of implement were found in the Ipswich deposit, and also in the Paviland Cave. The Aurignacian people were evidently great hunters, and at their large "station" at Solutré in France, an immense quantity of the bones of the wild horse were found, representing animals slaughtered for food. Their weapons were apparently made from bone and horn, and definite javelin heads have been found made of these materials. But the most wonderful characteristic of these people was their artistic temperament.



J.R.M.  
1917.

PLATE 7.

On the walls of some of the caves in France have been found drawings and outline paintings of animals executed in a rough but realistic manner, and small statuettes of human beings carved in ivory and other materials have been discovered in the cavern deposits. Unfortunately we have no caves in East Anglia, and as the Aurignacian stations were in the open air and are not at any great depth from the surface of the ground, it is not perhaps to be expected that we should be so fortunate as to discover works of art such as have been described, owing to the unlikelihood of their preservation in such exposed positions.

No bones of any description were found in the Ipswich floor, but we know that on the continent and in the Paviland Cave the Aurignacians were associated with a cold-loving fauna such as the mammoth, reindeer, woolly rhinoceros, steppe horse, and arctic fox.

It is probable that a new wave of invasion of a similar race of people to the Aurignacians, was responsible for the introduction of the succeeding Solutrian culture into western Europe. The few skeletons which have been found associated with the implements of this phase show the same fine characteristics as do the Aurignacians. The Solutrain people were remarkably expert flakers of flint, and the most experienced modern knapper regards the artefacts of this period with wonder and admiration.

The spear heads or blades made by the Solutrians have perhaps never been surpassed for beauty and accuracy in flaking in any pre-historic period. A typical specimen of these implements is shewn in Pl. 7 A, and anyone can realise the amount of skill required to so modify a flake of flint as to make it assume such a symmetrical and artistic form.

It seems feasible to suppose that these specimens were produced by having resort to flaking by pressure with a bone point, but however it was accomplished we must realise that we are in the presence of a new technique differing entirely from that adopted by the Aurignacian people. Examples of these blades have been found in Suffolk, and Dr. W. A. Sturge has figured and described some found upon the surface of the ground in the district of Icklingham, where he resides<sup>27</sup>.

A very fine example was also recovered buried some feet in gravel when digging the foundations for the chimney shaft at the Electric Power Station, Ipswich<sup>28</sup>. This specimen which was slightly rolled and evidently of Solutrian workmanship, has, however, been erroneously ascribed to the neolithic period. In the hill-wash covering the Aurignacian floor in Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s valley, Ipswich, two typical early Solutrian implements have been found. This hill-wash was in all probability deposited during a period of low temperature, and may be the equivalent of the gravel containing the Solutrian blade above described. The Solutrians made a variety of flint implements such as the shouldered point, beautifully flaked awls, double borers, and trimmed flakes.

Their artistic work is not so rich as that of the Aurignacians, but in this period we can trace indications of the linear and plastic phases of art, and especially the beginnings of animal sculpture. At Predmost, Moravia, a mammoth sculptured on a fragment of ivory tusk, has been found at a Solutrian station. The climate of Solutrian times was cold and dry, and the fauna of a very similar character to that of the Aurignacian period. We have not yet found any Solutrian stations in East Anglia, but the implements of this culture are present in our area, and

future research may bring to light one of the actual workshop sites where they were made.

The succeeding Magdalenian epoch was ushered in with a condition of increased cold, and after a period when a more congenial climate obtained, a further and last extension of the Alpine glaciers marked the close of this cultural stage.

In the Magdalenian period flint-flaking did not reach a very high standard, but the work in bone and ivory is remarkable for its excellence and variety. Javelin points, needles, harpoons, dart-throwers, daggers, etc., all beautifully carved appear at this epoch. Tribal life was also well established, as numerous *batons de commandement* (staves of office of the chiefs), carved with scenes of the chase, and with spirited heads of the horse and other animals, have been found in the Magdalenian occupation levels. The walls of many caverns in France and Spain have been found adorned with the drawings and paintings of these people. The high standard in artistic expression reached by the Magdalenians must be studied to be fully appreciated. But even a glance at the reproductions of the cavern paintings now available for reference will show that these people of closing palæolithic times were artists in very truth. The flint implements are all made from long, narrow flakes, and we realise that the detachment of such flakes was a peculiarity of this culture. Scrapers made out of blades of flint (Pl. 7 B) are very frequently found in Magdalenian deposits, while the burin (Pl. 7 C), or graving-tool, is also a common form. A new form of implement for use in engraving appears at this epoch, is of a curved shape, and is known as the "parrot-beak" graver. Combination implements flaked to a scraper at one end and a graver at the other, were also a favourite form of the Magdalenians.



Implements of this age have been found by Dr. Sturge near Icklingham,<sup>29</sup> and a workshop floor found in Ivry Street, Ipswich,<sup>30</sup> and containing long narrow flakes, has been described. This floor occurred about 4 feet from the surface of the ground, and was covered with a friable, sandy material which may have had an origin similar to that of the later loess of the continent.

A number of human bones have been recovered in Magdalenian strata on the continent, and a skeleton of this age was found beneath a stalagmitic floor in Gough's Cave, Cheddar<sup>31</sup>.

These Cro-magnon people as they were called, were splendid representatives of the human race, and Keith has remarked that the Sikhs of India are the most like them of any living people. The fauna of Magdalenian times comprised the mammoth, reindeer, steppe horse, cave bear, red deer, roe deer, and many alpine and other animals.

With the disappearance of the Magdalenian culture, palæolithic times came to an end, and in place of the hunting races and ancient animal forms we see the advent of a race of pastoral people with flocks and herds and domesticated animals. At several places on the continent a transitional culture, bridging the Magdalenian and the Neolithic stages, has been recognised. In this Azilian phase, as it has been called, small pygmy flint implements were fashioned and harpoons made from the antlers of the red deer abounded. But no trace of the Azilian people has yet been found in Suffolk, unless the pygmy flints found at Lakenheath and elsewhere are referable to this period. The neolithic races are, however, abundantly represented in our county. These people apparently entered East Anglia under climatic conditions not

greatly differing from the present. It is said that some of the earliest neolithic implements at Campigny and other places exhibit various affinities to the earlier palæolithic specimens, but whether that is true or not we know that the tanged and barbed arrow-heads, and chipped and polished axes of this period have no real counterparts in the palæolithic cultures. Pl. 7 D illustrates a typical neolithic chipped axe, while a tanged and barbed arrow-head is shewn in Pl. 7 E. We also figure a round scraper of this period (Pl. 7 F) which was one of the commonest implements throughout nearly the whole of the stone ages. The neolithic specimens are found generally upon the surface of the ground, but it must be remembered that floors of palæolithic age often crop out upon the surface, and the implements so exposed may be regarded as of neolithic age, when in reality they are much older.

The Neolithic people are generally supposed to have dug the wonderful shafts in the chalk in search of flint at Grime's Graves, Cissbury, and Spiennes in Belgium. But this view has been seriously challenged by Reginald Smith, who has brought forward very strong evidence to show that these excavations are of a much earlier date<sup>32</sup>. The neolithic fauna comprises the bison, long-horned urus, forest horse, brown bear, wolf, otter, long-faced ox, the stag, roe deer, and other animals of a distinctly modern character.

The neolithic people, as we know, often buried their dead in barrows, and the human skeletons found indicate a long-headed race of an advanced type. The art of this period, as shewn in certain rock shelters in Spain, is very poor when compared with that of the paintings of the earlier palæolithic races, and the beautiful carvings in bone and ivory have now dis-

appeared completely. Neolithic man, if he were again to revisit his old haunts in Suffolk, would find the contours of the district almost the same as when he left it, as since his departure, except for a sinking of the land, which perhaps finally separated us from the continent, no geological changes have taken place.

This completes the long and varied history of the different races of people who inhabited Suffolk during the Stone Ages, and it will be seen that we have here almost a complete story of man's activities from the very dawn of human life upon the earth. No one reading and trying to understand what such a story means, can fail to appreciate the endurance and hardihood of these ancient peoples, who in the long fight with nature came out triumphant, and who by their triumph helped in no small measure to establish the human race in the dominating position which it occupies in the world to-day.

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NOTE.—A large and representative series of pre-palæolithic, palæolithic, and neolithic flint implements can be seen and examined at the Museum, High Street, Ipswich.

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Mr. Samuel Newstead, of Brome, the executor of Mrs Susan Yaxley, had a special reason for wishing to end her days in the county of Suffolk, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Eye. In the will which she made on December 1st, 1737, soon after she purchased Yaxley, she mentions two members of her own family, "Grace Suckling, widow, and Elizabeth Gardiner, widow, my sisters." Now it is a well known genealogical fact that Grace Suckling, the wife of Horatio Suckling, was a daughter of Laurence Lomax, of Eye, by his wife Mirabella, second daughter of Sir John Heydon, Kt., of Baconsthorpe, in Norfolk, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance to Charles I., and knighted by him at Whitehall, in 1638. A large picture at Yaxley represented Grace Suckling and her daughter, Elizabeth, afterwards married to John Gay. It was in bad condition, but the details and technique of it full of refinement and grace. The lady is dressed in some old gold material lined with pale blue ; and her little girl stands by her side, dressed in white, with a blue scarf over the right arm, and holding flowers in the hands. Of Elizabeth Gardiner I know little. She is described in a deed of 1738 as "of Yaxley." There was a family by the name of Gardiner who declared their pedigree in the 1664 Visitation, as of Stoke Ash, the adjoining parish to Yaxley, but her name does not occur. They resided in that most picturesque old house still called "Gardiners Hall." With this evidence, I do not see how we can doubt the fact that Margaret Seymour was a daughter of Lawrence Lomax, of Eye.

Madame Seymour, as she was generally styled, certainly never married, as is proved by the first clause of her will, "The last will and testament of me Margaret Seymour, of the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, single woman."

One has no difficulty in realizing the expediency of a lady in such a position of life, adopting a name other than that of her own family, but why should she have assumed a name so illustrious as that of Seymour, and, moreover, perpetuated it, unless there was some connecting link between her and it, for her second son by Lord Scarsdale was baptised Seymour Leeke, and her grândson, who in later years inherited the Yaxley property, bore the same name. I have waded through several pedigrees of the Seymours, and also that of Lomax in search of some fact to help me to solve the mystery, but all in vain. There is just one more item to record, before I proceed, which connects Margâret Seymour with Laurence Lomax, of Eye. In more than one of the legal documents drawn up and signed at Yaxley between 1736 and 1740, we find as a witness the name of Mary Haydon, doubtless one of the Baconsthorpe stock, and possibly a companion to the lady of Yaxley Hall.

Madame Margaret Seymour had three children by Nicholas 4th Earl of Scarsdale, and acknowledged by him as such, and though it is said that he had eighty living children at the time of his death, these alone were allowed to bear his name. Nicholas was the elder son, Seymour the younger son, and Margaret the only daughter. To them and their heirs, under a trust, was the Yaxley property bequeathed respectively and in order, and then in default to her two sisters before mentioned, and to their heirs.

The property is described as " the capital messuage, or mansion house, late of Susan Yaxlee, widow, deceased, commonly called or known by the name of Yaxley Hall, in Yaxley, with the stables, outhouses, buildings, dove house, gardens and orchards thereto belonging ; and another messuage with the barns,



stables, gardens, orchards and farm lands," which is evidently what was described in the old Yaxley deeds, and also in some later ones as "the Hall Farm," and then "all that messuage, barns, stables, buildings, yards, gardens and lands commonly called or known by the name of Storehouse Farm, and all that tenement or cottage, called Kiln House, late in the use and occupation of Daniel Lanham." This recital proves the fact that the Leekes came into the possession of all the lands and houses formerly owned by the Yaxleys, save and except "the manor of Bulls Hall cum Blogate Hall," which passed by purchase to the Thruston Motts, and from them to the Cornwallis', and eventually to the Kerrisons and Lady Bateman.

Before we commence our account of the Suffolk Leekes, it will, I think, be well to record here somewhat about their antecedents, the Leekes of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. In the year 1869, the Rev. C. H. Clark contributed to "The Reliquary," a most interesting article entitled, "The Leekes of Sutton," in which he states, "the family held a long time a worshipful post of knights degree," and then he gives a short description of Sutton, their Derbyshire home. He says, "It is one of the most attractive sites for a manorial residence to be found in Scarsdale. Flanked on the east by the bold ridge, which is crowned by Bolsover Castle and Hardwick Hall, and on the west by the rising ground which shuts it out from the vale of Chesterfield, it commands with its fine park of nearly 300 acres, a beautifully undulating eminence, alongside of which the little river Doe-lea, from its springs near Hardwick, flows northwards towards its junction with the Rother."

Here it is, then, where stands now the mansion

called Sutton Scarsdale, built by the father of our Suffolk Leekes. The site was that on which had resided his ancestors for many generations, in fact ever since the year 1255, it had passed in descent. The family of Peter de Hareston, who owned it in that year, ended in an heiress, who by marriage with Sir Richard de Grey, of Sandiacre, brought it to that family, and their great grand-daughter and heiress married Edward Hillary, who assumed the name of Grey, and John Grey, their son, left but one daughter, Alice Grey, who by marriage brought the estate into the Leeke family. She married John Leeke, second son of Sir John Leeke, of Cotham, the head of a very ancient Nottinghamshire stock.

This John Leeke was probably the first of the name to become settled at Sutton Scarsdale. His name occurs in a list of Derbyshire gentry, drawn up in 1433. After this we get a direct line of male owners and occupiers of Sutton, even down to the builder of the present mansion. There was William Leeke, who married Catherine Chaworth, and then their son, John Leeke, High Sheriff of Derby and Notts, in 1489, and who died in 1505, succeeded by his son, Sir John Leeke, knighted at Lille in 1513, who died in 1523. He married Jane Foljambe, and was succeeded by a son, Sir Francis Leeke, whose marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Paston, of Oxnead, in Norfolk, gives him a connection with us in East Anglia. He was High Sheriff in 1548, and died in 1570. Another Sir Francis Leeke followed him, who died in 1628—9, and then came one of the same name, but more illustrious, Sir Francis Leeke, created a Baronet in 1611, and on October 22nd, 1624, made Lord Deincourt, and still further ennobled on November 11th, 1645, when he was made Earl of Scarsdale.

We must pause here for a little, for though this

nobleman had no direct connection with the county of Suffolk, a portrait of him was hanging on the walls of Yaxley Hall prior to the last sale of effects in 1905. It is a well executed picture by some 17th century artist, who, I think, certainly was taught in the school of Vandyke. The background of the picture is dark, and the face stands out conspicuously, and it seems to me to give the impression of a strong will, with a kindly disposition, whereas Clarendon says of him, "he appears to have been a boorish and ignorant man, with a very unusual and unpleasant face." If this idea formed at the time, be correct, his character is not delineated on the features of this portrait, which I have illustrated here. The same historian records a very amusing story concerning him and his neighbour, the Earl of Kingston, from both of whom King Charles was hopeful to borrow money. Each one tried to pass the King's messenger on to the other. Lord Kingston said of his neighbour, who was then Lord Deincourt, "he is good for nothing, lives like a hog, and yet cannot have less than £20,000 in that scurvy house in which he lives," whereas Lord Deincourt's description of Lord Kingston was, "he never did good to anybody, he loves nobody but himself, though he has a world of money." Anyhow, Lord Deincourt provided so largely towards Charles' war exchequer, that by it he procured his Earldom, and his devotion to the cause of his royal master was so great, that when in 1649 the king suffered death upon the scaffold, a grave was dug in Sutton church, a coffin prepared and placed therein, and every Friday for the remainder of his life, Lord Scarsdale used to stretch himself in it, wrapped in sackcloth, and spend one hour in meditation and prayer.

In a list of pictures hanging at Yaxley Hall, in 1787, there is one described as "Penelope, Lady



FRANCIS, 1ST EARL OF SCARSDALE  
About 1630



NICHOLAS, 4TH EARL OF SCARSDALE.  
About 1714. By Michael Dahl.



Lucas." For artistic merit, it was far and away the best old portrait in the house, and fetched a high price in London after the 1905 sale. It represents the three-quarter length figure of a lady seated, with fair curls, and dressed in white satin. She was the youngest daughter of this first Earl of Scarsdale, and married Charles, second Lord Lucas, of Shenfield, in Essex, a nephew of that unfortunate Sir Charles Lucas, so cruelly put to death outside the keep of Colchester Castle.

The first Earl of Scarsdale married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Carey, Kt., of Berkhamstead, co. Herts. His will made April 24th, 1651, was proved on November 12th, 1655. He left many children, and was succeeded by a son, Nicholas Leeke, as second Earl of Scarsdale, who married Lady Frances Rich, third daughter of Robert, second Earl of Warwick. He died in 1680, without having made any will, and a commission was granted to his son, Robert, to administer. This Robert Leeke succeeded to the baronetcy and also became on his father's death, third Earl of Scarsdale. He was born in 1653, and was baptised at St. Giles in the Fields, a church which we shall see later on, was much used by the Leekes of Yaxley. In February, 1671, Lord Scarsdale married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Lewis, of Ledston, co. York. Macky, in his "Characters of the Time," describes this nobleman as "of middle stature, of a sanguine complexion, very fat, and 45 years old." I should not have known that his portrait was at Yaxley but for the list of 1787. However, therein I find, "Robert, third Earl of Scarsdale." It can therefore be but one picture in the collection, the three-quarter length figure of a man in peer's robes, with long powdered wig. The appearance certainly corresponds with Macky's description. He is undeniably fat, and

his complexion decidedly rubicund. It is no doubt a specimen of the work of Michael Dahl. This picture may easily be distinguished in the engraving of the saloon at Yaxley Hall, hanging by the side of the fireplace.

A very amusing description is given in Hatton's "Correspondence," under date, February 12th, 1671-2, of the manner in which this nobleman obtained his wife. "Last night, one of Sir John Lewis, his heirs, was stolen from her mother's house in Lincoln's Inn Fields by I know not who." The question was soon solved by the marriage, of which a record has been already given. Lord Scarsdale did not live to a great age, but died at his house in Duke Street, on December 27th, 1707, aged 53, and he was buried by his father in Westminster Abbey. He left in his will, proved January 12th, 1707, "£1,000 to Mrs. Anne Bracegirdle," the well known actress. No children survived him, but he had a brother, Hon. Rich. Leeke (so named doubtless after his mother's family), who had died before him, but left by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Molineux, Bart., two surviving children, the elder of whom became Nicholas, fourth Earl of Scarsdale, and a daughter sometimes called Lady Lucy Leeke (a courtesy title which may have been granted to her as an Earl's sister), but more often Hon. Lucy Leeke, who was born, February 14th, 1684. This latter date is given in a document from the Heralds College, but in the Sutton Scarsdale register it is March 14th, 1684. The name of this lady occurs very often in all the documents connected with the Sutton Scarsdale property as being the legitimate heir of her brother, the fourth and last Earl of Scarsdale.

We have now reached in the narrative, the father of the first of the Leekes to own Yaxley Hall. He was

educated at Oxford, of which University he was made D.C.L. in April 26th, 1706. From 1711 to 1744, he was Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, and in 1712 he was sent as an Envoy to Vienna. I have been told by one who resides very near to that wonderful mansion which he erected in Derbyshire, that everything about it is decorated with his coat of arms, and as Mr. Clark says in the article which I have before quoted, "he adorned that fine house, which is a building in the Corinthian style of architecture, with everything which the taste of the age, or his own pride of rank could suggest." We need not therefore doubt the truth of that tradition which says that the representation of the aged peer, with an earl's coronet on the end of his crutch in one of Hogarth's series, styled "Marriage a la mode," is a caricature of this nobleman. Mr. Clark says, "he left his estates so encumbered that they had to be sold to pay his enormous debts." This statement is fairly accurate, but it does not quite state the case. Two years before he died he was anxious to raise money, not only to liquidate those debts, but to make a settlement on his three illegitimate children by Madame Margaret Seymour, and in August, 1734, a trust was formed for that purpose, and he made a will also, in both of which he arranged for the bringing up and maintenance of these children, and in the latter he wished that all his debts and dues being paid they should enjoy the residue of his personality. He died, July 17th, 1736, when all his honours became extinct. A full length portrait of him by Michael Dahl, painted probably about 1714, (for he is dressed in peer's coronation robes), was removed from Sutton Scarsdale to Yaxley Hall by Nicholas Leeke, his elder son. It, among the others, was dispersed at the sale in 1905, and is now in the possession of Mr. C. S. Cockburn, a trustee of the Sutton Scarsdale estate, and residing at Sutton Rock, Chesterfield.



It would take up far too much space here to recount the various arrangements made to pay the Earl's debts, and benefit these three children, more particularly as it was his express wish that Nicholas, the elder son, and his legitimate offspring, should succeed him at Sutton Scarsdale and carry on the line, and for Seymour Leeke, the younger son, he was most anxious to provide a career and a home. He was 15 when his father died, and then at Westminster School. The Earl arranged that he should take Holy Orders, and enjoy the living of Northwingfield, in Derbyshire ; and for Margaret, the only daughter, he ordered that £3,000 should be raised and paid immediately after his death, together with £80 per annum for her maintenance, and £2,000 " if she marry with her mother's consent." This Seymour Leeke never took holy orders, and died young ; and Margaret Seymour died unmarried on April 2nd, 1743.

After Lord Scarsdale's death an attempt was made to carry out the trust. However, some of the trustees soon died, and it was found to be absolutely unworkable, therefore about 1739, an Act of Parliament was applied for, and passed in 13-15, George II., " for vesting the seat and estates of Rt. Hon. Nicholas, late Earl of Scarsdale, deceased, in the several counties of Derby and Nottingham, and the furniture there at the time of his death, in trustees, to be sold for a speedier payment of his debts, and preserving the surplus to go according to his settlement and trust." Nicholas Leeke, the elder son, must have been about 21 years of age when his father died, for the Master of the Court of Chancery, when making his report, in December, 1740, says, " Nicholas Leeke is married, and hath issue by his present wife, one son, Henry Sebastian Leeke, an infant about six years."

This report of the Master goes on to say " that no

profit whatever has been made out of the Earl's estate since his death, none of the annuities have been paid, that Nicholas Leeke has been obliged to contract several debts for his support and maintenance, that the late Earl did but a very few years before his death lay out the sum of £30,000 and upwards on re-building his seat at Sutton, making gardens and parks, and new furnishing the house, that Nicholas Leeke finds it will be a greater charge than he can meet to keep up this place, and he proposes that another and a smaller one be bought which would better answer the purpose of the late Earl's will, and be more suitable to answer the circumstances of the said Nicholas Leeke." Much time and money were spent in trying to get the matter settled, several country houses were selected, and some even chosen, but none purchased, for Miss Lucy Leeke, represented by her lawyer, whom she afterwards married, managed to prevent any sale being completed. In the meantime, Madame Margaret Seymour having purchased Yaxley Hall, died.

To her son, Nicholas Leeke, and her legitimate heirs, this property was bequeathed and settled in trust, and as a memento he gets "my brilliant diamond ring, and the sum of £100 for mourning." To Seymour, her second son, she devises "my gold watch and the gold hook, chain and seals thereto belonging," and all the remainder of her jewels, watches, rings, plate, etc., she bequeaths to be equally divided between her three children.

I think it is quite possible that Madame Seymour died in London, but on June 25th, 1740, her body was brought down to Yaxley and placed in a vault made for that purpose, henceforth intending that it should be the burying place of the Leekes of Yaxley. A great part of the furniture, dispersed in the 1905 sale,

was doubtless brought down to Yaxley Hall by her, for in her will she wishes "all the household stuff and furniture which shall be in the house at Yaxley Hall, shall from time to time go along, and be held and enjoyed with the said house." Her portrait by Michael Dahl, was also among those dispersed, and when last heard of, was in a dealer's shop in London. It represents her when rather young, seated, and dressed entirely in blue, nor do I think she was at all old when she died, though what little of her writing which I possess was indited with a very trembling hand, especially her signature, which I have placed beneath the engraving to illustrate this article.

I do not imagine that Nicholas Leeke immediately took up his residence at Yaxley Hall. Both farms were then tenanted, the Hall Farm by William Minter, and Stonehouse Farm by Daniel Lanham. On January 1st, 1736-7, he married at St. George's, Hanover Square, Christian, the daughter of Commodore Edward Vaughan. However, Henry Sebastian Leeke was born previously, for he is thus described on the endorsement of a brief dated May 19th, 1760, "son of Nicholas Leeke, by Christian Vaughan, but born before their intermarriage." His name constantly occurs in the family deeds and law-suits, but he was certainly unable to inherit any of the Scarsdale personality by direct wording of the last Earl's will. He married, and his wife's name was Mary, and by her he had two daughters, Elizabeth Christian and Sarah. He was killed on board the *Roebuck* in America, and his will, of which I have a copy, was proved, February 6th, 1777. I also possess an interesting little poem, written by him, and in his own handwriting, inscribed to his mother when quite a boy, and also a book called, "A Gentleman's Religion, printed for Thomas Trye, near Grays Inn Gate, Holborn, MDCCXXXVII." Therein



*M. Seymour*

MADAME MARGARET SEYMOUR.  
OF YAXLEY HALL.  
By Michael Dahl, about 1720.



is a very pretty Chippendale book plate, with the family coat of arms. Argent, on a saltire engrailed sable nine annulets or, and the crest. A peacock's tail erect supported by two eagles with wings expanded, and beneath in letters representing his handwriting, "Henry Leeke." The book was given to him when he went from London to the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, on August 22nd, 1746, by Dr. Edward Hody, of London, by whom there is a letter on the fly leaf, and the copy of another from Sir Henry Sidney to his son Philip, on the which he was asked to meditate.

Nicholas Leeke and his wife Christian had three children, who all died young and were buried in a vault in the church of St. Giles in the Fields, London, and then in 1743 was born to them a son, Seymour Leeke, who eventually succeeded to the Yaxley estate. On December 5th, 1740, Nicholas Leeke made his will, which was proved April 11th, 1760, twenty years later, in the which he bequeaths "all my estate whatsoever unto my dear wife, for the support and maintenance of such child or children as I shall have at the time of my death, and I give the guardianship of all my children unto my said wife, and do nominate her my sole executor, revoking former wills by me made." On August 20th, 1744, he and his wife were legally separated. About 1750, Nicholas Leeke was certainly a resident at Yaxley Hall, and probably not alone, for he brought to the church there to be baptised on September 12th, 1751, a son whom he named Francis Gilbert Yaxley Leeke.

It is around Seymour Leeke, his legitimate son, and Francis Gilbert Yaxley Leeke, his illegitimate son, that the remaining portion of the history of Yaxley Hall chiefly revolves. Nicholas Leeke, the father, probably died in London, and as we learn from the

diary of the younger son, was buried within the vault at the Church of St. Giles in the Fields. I am uncertain whether he was pourtrayed or not. There was a picture hanging at Yaxley of a man in the costume worn about 1745, of about the right age, and with features resembling the other Leekes; however, there was one of his wife most certainly, a small sepia or parchment, and well executed, and I have ventured to illustrate it here.

Previously to the Yaxley Hall sale of 1905, acting on behalf of the owners, I was enabled to negotiate a sale of the Sutton Scarsdale set of chairs, which possibly have by this time left the country. They were made of some light coloured wood, and decorated with ormolu, while on the back of each, painted on glass and within a frame, was the coat of arms of the Earls of Scarsdale, with the winged angels for supporters. In the set were some fine settees, and furthermore some hall chairs with similar coats of arms on the backs. I have not been able to discover through what channel this furniture reached Yaxley Hall, for though it was the express wish of the last Earl that "all furniture and household goods at Sutton should remain there and go as heirlooms," yet it was found necessary, as we shall see later on, to dispose of the place and almost everything connected with it "except twenty-nine family pictures, which, together with a set of agate knives and forks, and silver spoons, twelve of each, have been at the request of Nicholas Leeke delivered over to him." The family pictures were, I believe, all there until the 1905 sale.

With regard to the old home of the Leekes at Sutton Scarsdale, a few details occur in various documents, "ye said Trustees under ye Act of Parliament have sold ye real estate of the Earl of Scarsdale vested



A SUTTON SCARSDALE CHAIR  
OF 1730.



THE SALOON, VAXLEY HALL,  
IN 1905.









*Christian Leeke*

MRS. NICHOLAS LEEKE,  
OF YAXLEY HALL.  
About 1737.

in them, and also the furniture and household goods, to the purchaser of the greatest part of the real estates and the mansion," and then further, "that the household goods and furniture at Sutton (except the pictures) fetched £120,000," and dated on Lady-day, 1743, there is a conveyance of the said premises to Godfrey Clark, Esq.

Mrs. Nicholas Leeke lived on, after her husband's death, for many years, and undoubtedly for the greater part of her life with her son, Seymour Leeke, at Yaxley and elsewhere, but when he married in 1772, she left to take up her abode with a certain Mrs. Salter, but in 1778 we find her again living with him at Groton. The Mrs. Salter would be probably the one recorded in the diary as "Mrs. Ann Salter of Stoke Ash, who died November 15th, 1787, and was buried on the Monday, at Mendlesham, Suffolk, by her husband." It is in 1782 that we get the last record of Christian Leeke. I give it verbatim as taken from that portion of the diary written by her son Seymour:—"Friday, January 4th, 1782. Returned from Colchester about half-past 3, my good mother who had been ill for about a year past with a spasm in the passages leading to the heart. I found her very poorly on my return, she seemed very lethargic, took but little notice of anything, her pulse so low I felt sure she would not live long. She complained of her legs being cold, and shortly after a pain in her body and back, and a few moments after fell into a doze, and expired without a groan at 5 minutes before 6 this afternoon in the 70th year of her age, being born January 20th, 1712. My mother was the daughter to Commodore Edward Vaughan, who was killed in the Russian service, and was by Peter the Great made an Admiral, his body is buried in the Great Church of Petersburg. The Emperor himself went chief mourner to his burying,"

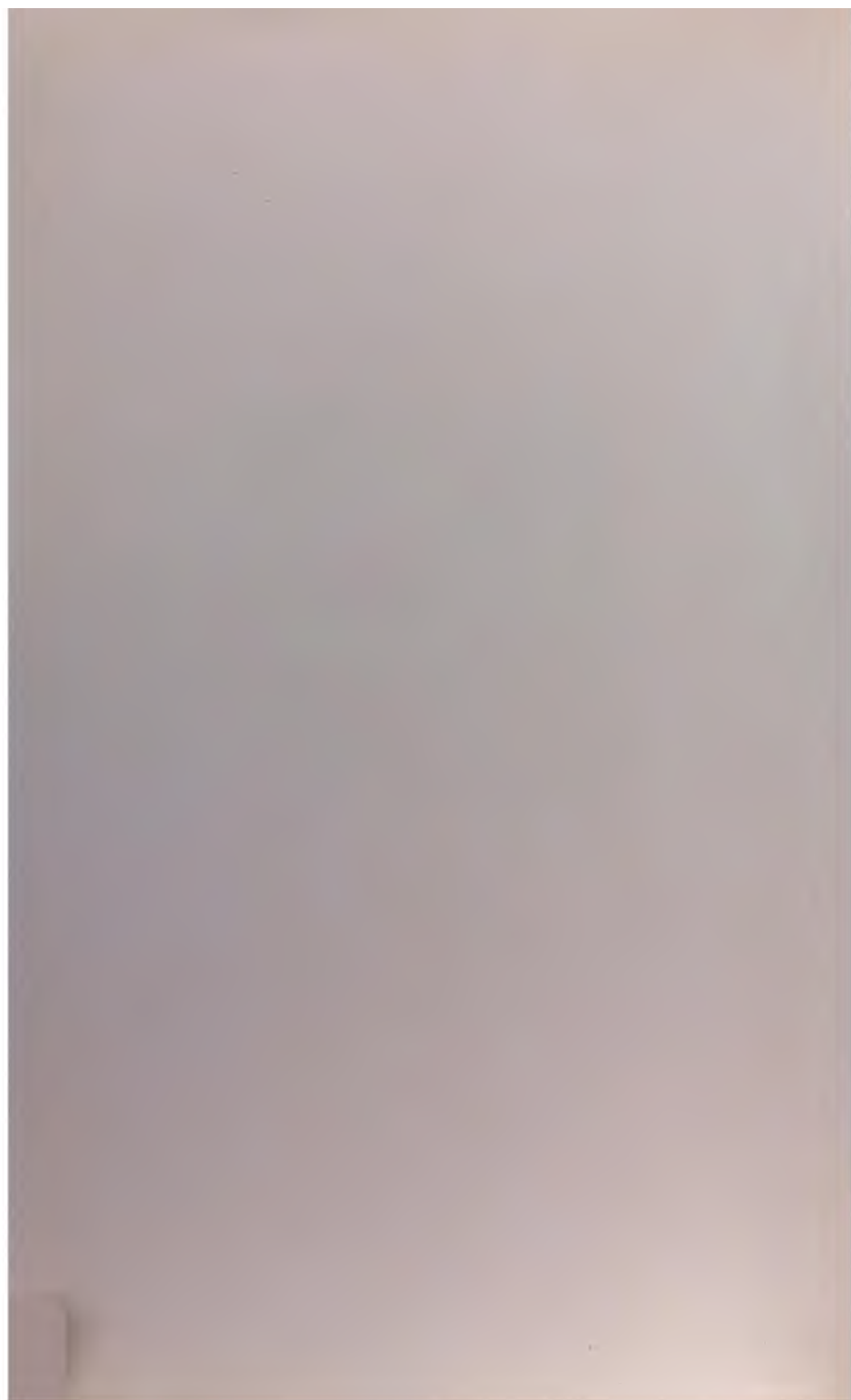
and then under date January 17th, 1782, "My mother was this day inter'd in a vault in Groton churchyard, and Francis Leeke went chief mourner to the corps," and further, "For painting and glazing my mother's leaden coffin, £29 17s. 6d. I have also paid for the brickwork done to the vault, where my mother now lies until she is carry'd to Yaxley." I do not find that the removal was ever carried out. It is rather extraordinary to read that the illegitimate son of the husband from whom she had been separated for 38 years should act as "chief mourner to the corps."

Seymour Leeke was born in London, as before stated, in 1743, and though under age when his father died in 1760, he had the certain prospect of being a fairly wealthy man, for the trustees under the Act of Parliament had carried out to the best of their ability the wishes of Lord Scarsdale, and so as the only legitimate issue of his father, Nicholas Leeke, he would inherit whatever remained of Lord Scarsdale's personality, and then according to the trust created by the will of his grandmother, Madame Seymour, he would have succeeded to the Yaxley Hall estate. He was probably at school when his father died, but a little later on at the university. I had always been told by the family that he was a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, however, I find, in a deed dated 1764, being a grant of annuity to his mother who is styled "Christran Leeke of Knightsbridge, in the county of Middlesex, widow," that he calls himself "Seymour Leeke, of St. Peter's College, in the University of Cambridge, Esqre." He was painted some time during his academical career, standing at full length, the hair dark, and the face clean shaven, in a blue coat, with a white satin and flowered waistcoat beneath, wearing canary coloured breeches, with white stockings and thereon stripes. Over all he



*Seymour Leeke*

REV. SEYMOUR LEEKE,  
OF YAXLEY HALL.  
By J. Sanders. About 1761.









BOOKPLATE OF REV. SEYMOUR LEEKE.  
About 1760.

wears a gown, which is certainly that of a fellow-commoner, and in his left hand holds a college cap with a gold tassel, and lying at his feet is a greyhound. The picture is signed "J. Sanders fecit." He certainly entered Holy Orders, for I find records in his diary of his taking clerical duty, but nowhere can I find any mention of a curacy or rectory to which he had been appointed or instituted.

In 1772, when a resident in Yaxley Hall, he married Miss Mary Rant, the daughter of Humphrey Rant, of Dickleburgh, in Norfolk, whose mother was Mary, a daughter of Nathaniel Life. The marriage settlement fills seven huge sheets of parchment, and is dated December 31st, 1772. There is a tradition in the family that his married life lasted but one month, and that then with his coach and horses, she was sent back to Dickleburgh; and, indeed, on June 7th, 1774, an equally lengthy legal document is drawn up, which is endorsed, "Deed of separation between Rev. Mr. Leeke and his wife." I find in it a reason given "that for some time past divers unhappy disputes and differences have arisen between them," so probably the change was not quite so rapid as that handed down by tradition. From a perusal of these bulky documents I gather that Miss Rant was well endowed with landed property, and so a large sum was named, and a trust formed to provide for her sufficient maintenance while life should last. I know no more about her, save that she outlived her husband, who very kindly in one of his wills, bequeaths to her "£5 for mourning."

In 1773, less than one year certainly after the day of his marriage, he had quitted Yaxley Hall for a long tour on the continent, and he has left in MS. an account of where he went and what he saw in France, more

especially in Paris, and the date of it being just twenty years before the great revolution it is really valuable as well as interesting. It is written with a strict sense of accuracy, even to the minutest details. He also visited Belgium, but his account of that portion of the tour is now missing; however, he certainly visited the Abbey of Orval, where resided a good artist, Jean Henri Gilson by name, but generally known as "Frere Abraham d'Orval." This artist, says Bryan in his "Dictionary of Painters," filled the refectory, halls, and the church with his pictures, which were sometimes purchased by visitors to the monastery, and no doubt Rev. Seymour Leeke was one of them, and the picture he brought back represents some dogs frightening swans on their nest, a very similar subject to that of Schneider's great picture in the Antwerp gallery. It is signed just simply "Abraham," as were, I think, the only two other productions of his that I am aware of, hanging at Glemham Hall.

I have no further records of the Rev. Seymour Leeke till 1778, when we find him residing at Groton, in Suffolk, where he had purchased the manor and a small estate. I give the very first entry in his diary: "July 7th, 1778. Left Deerswood. . . . February 4th, Left Horsham and came to Edwardstone Grove, visited Yaxley Hall on 6th, and returned on 9th, and took possession of Groton Farm, and named it Groton Wood, being the house belonging to the wood."

Francis Gilbert Yaxley Leeke, the child baptised at Yaxley in 1751, would now be 27 years of age, and he is evidently one of the family party at Groton in 1778. "March 12th, 1778. Frank and myself entered at the Boxford Club, £2 2s. 0d." and besides his mother, he had residing with him Miss Henrietta Nelson, a cousin of whom we shall hear much more later on; and

had he died at that time she would have followed his mother in the line of succession as regards the Yaxley Hall property ; but if one reads through all the various documents connected with the family, and the several wills drawn up by Seymour Leeke, some with his own hands, and some fully signed and witnessed on every page, one sees how little by little Francis Leeke wound himself around his brother's heart. At first it is but a low place which he holds in the order of succession, but in a will which Seymour Leeke made on his deathbed he takes almost all that is bequeathed.

Two or three entries from the diary at this period may prove not only of interest but a record of the time. The first relates to the owner of Edwardstone Grove. "July 15th, 1780. Walter Waring, Esq., M.P. for Coventry, died at Edwardstone Grove on Tuesday, February 1st, 1780, and on Wednesday, the 9th, he was buried at Groton Church in a vault in the chancel. The pall bearers were Sir Thomas Thoroughgood, of Kersey. Dr. Preston, of Waldingfield, Mr. Brand of Polstead Hall, the Rev. Philip Gurdon and his son, Francis and Seymour Leeke, both of Groton"; and then another, "November 6th, 1778. Held my first court for the manor of Groton at the White Hart. Miss Lifton admitted, her fine £50." In 1782, the year of his mother's death, he sold this property to Admiral Rowley, that is Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, of Tendring Hall, Stoke by Nayland, which in one of his wills is thus described: "All that my manor of Groton near Boxford, in the county of Suffolk, with all its rights, members, royalties, fines, quitrents, heriots, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, also all that my capital messuage commonly called Groton Lodge, with all the outhouses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables and coach houses thereto belonging, lying and being in Groton and

Lindsey, or any other town, containing by estimation 117 acres, with all timber, etc., and also my wood called Groton Wood, situated in Groton aforesaid, in the county of Suffolk, and containing 48 acres." There is also one other entry, more particularly interesting to agriculturalists. In 1779, Seymour Leeke was making the round of his estates, and visited Yaxley of course, when he records, "the farmers could not make up the cash, corn being very low, wheat 14/-, barley 7/-, oats 6/- per comb."

I do not think that the Rev. Seymour Leeke gave up Groton as a residence till the spring of 1784. During the previous winter, he and his brother Francis attended all the assemblys at Boxford and Bildeston, but during the following winter they attended others at Eye and Debenham, which shows they were in residence at Yaxley. In 1785, he takes out a licence "for my gamekeeper on my manor of Woodhall in Yaxley," paying for the same 11/-. I have quite recently met with this name for Yaxley Hall in a deed of 1685, "the lands then or late of Henry Yaxley, called Woodhall," this being doubtless its ancient name.

On the day after Christmas in this year, 1785, the Rev. Seymour Leeke quits Yaxley Hall for the last time. Places are booked in the London coach for a party of five passengers at 22/- each, with their servant "to ride inside," costing 19/-. the other expenses of the journey being £1. Of course Francis Leeke and Miss Nelson are of the party, but who the others were I cannot say. They took up their abode in a Great Queen Street, where a great fire is recorded as having taken place on January 5th, 1786, and not being at all well he was much upset. This I gather from various letters in my possession, written to him

at this time. At any rate, on the next day he records the purchase of a rope ladder costing £1 11s. 6d., which he never had the opportunity to use, for the last record of him occurs soon after in the handwriting of his half-brother, Francis Leeke. It is dated March 2nd, 1786, "Seymour Leeke departed this life at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 2 o'clock in the morning, without a groan. He was taken ill on Monday, the 20th February in the morning, and continued in a very poor way till 2 or 3 o'clock on Monday, the 27th, when he was seized with the most excruciating torment within him, which abated a good deal during the next day, and he seemed much easier ; however, on this day he went off to the great sorrow of Mrs. Nelson and myself, who while life lasts will ever have occasion to lament him." And on the 9th of the same month he adds, "Seymour Leeke was buried in a vault under St. Giles' Church, London, by his father, according to his own desire. Nicholas Leeke, his father, had lain there about 26 years, notwithstanding which the coffin was as fresh as if it had not been placed in the vault above a week. There is likewise three children of Nicholas and Christian Leeke, and brothers to the above Seymour Leeke, who died in their infant state, and are buried in wood coffins which are now sound, one of them by the plate appears to have been buried 49 years." Mr. Francis Leeke and Miss Nelson returned at once to take up their residence at Yaxley Hall.

We must now have a look at a very important document connected with the history of Yaxley Hall. It is the last will and testament of Rev. Seymour Leeke, made during his fatal illness, and dated January 30th, 1786, and proved in London, March 6th, 1786. It is by far the shortest one he ever made. He commences by granting to "Henrietta Nelson, now residing with me at Yaxley Hall an annuity of £100 for the term

of her natural life." and then follows the bequest of all his property to "Francis Gilbert Yaxley Leeke, now residing with me at Yaxley Hall, for and during the term of his natural life." The property is then left in trust for 99 years to Elborough and Thomas Woodcock, his executors, with the following line of succession.. Should Francis Leeke die without heirs Miss Nelson was to enjoy the same for life, and after her decease first of all to the use of Elizabeth Chrisitan Leeke, spinster, the elder daughter of Henry Sebastian Leeke, and her heirs, and then in default, Sarah Leeke, his other daughter and her heirs, and then furthermore in default "to the use of Sir John Oding-sells Leeke, of the city of Norwich, co. Norfolk, Baronet, his heirs and assigns for ever."

Before we pass on to the further history of Yaxley Hall, it will be well to note some interesting facts as taken from the various wills made by Seymour Leeke between 1760 and 1786, as it is quite possible ere long such documents may be lost or destroyed. The names of two men occur in the line of succession concerning the property at Yaxley, described as "reputed sons of my late father Nicholas Leeke, deceased." Their names were "Thomas and Nicholas Leeke," and both are given as of "Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square." These men may have married and left descendants, but if so, they can have no claim whatever on the Yaxley Hall property, for the provisions of Seymour Leeke's will were eventually carried out in the person of the only daughter of the chief legatee, viz., Francis Gilbert Yaxley Leeke.

The advowson of Northwingfield in Derbyshire is described as the property of the testator in 1778. This was the living destined by Lord Scarsdale for his second illegitimate son, Seymour, who died without

ever taking Holy Orders ; and there is also mention of other property in Derbyshire "in the hamlet of Tupton, in the parish of Northwingfield, with a house thereon called Ankerboul Lodge, both in the tenure and occupation of Mr. William Barker."

Stephen Fish, "a very faithful servant," is mentioned in several wills. To him large sums were bequeathed, and in one case his name comes in the line of succession to Yaxley Hall and the estate, but I presume he was dead in 1786.

By far the most interesting clause is in a will made in 1779. In it he bequeaths Yaxley Hall and the estate to Francis Leeke, but "subject to the two following annuities. First I will and ordain that the said Francis Gilbert Yaxley Leeke, his heirs and assigns, shall pay or cause to be paid to Henrietta Nelson, of Yaxley Hall, in Yaxley aforesaid, the sum of £50 per annum, for and during her natural life over and above the annuity of £50 per annum she has fixt on her by a deed of partition, payable out of the said estate. Also I will and ordain that she the said Henrietta Nelson shall and may (for and during the term of her natural life) reside unmolested in those rooms of the said capital messuage called Yaxley Hall, which I and my family usually occupied when at the house, with the stable, coach house, garden, plantations, orchard, with the rail field and avenue. Also that the said Henrietta Nelson may have the liberty to use the furniture that may happen to be in the house. These to hold good for her natural life, and no longer." The deed of partition referred to is one drawn up on July 13th, 1774, and endorsed as "Demise for 99 years of two farms at Yaxley, if Mrs. Leeke and Miss Nelson lived so long." The latter is then thus described "my cousin Henrietta Nelson of Stoke Ash, in the county



of Suffolk, spinster." This does seem a most extraordinary condition to make when bequeathing a property.

The last on the list of those to receive the Yaxley property in the will of Seymour Leeke, which was proved in 1786, is a certain Sir John Odingsells Leeke, Baronet; and concerning this gentleman there appeared a lot of correspondence in Tymm's East Anglian Vol. II. (1882), from which I quote the following:- "Sir John Odingsells Leeke, Bart., called himself a descendant of the Leekes, Earls of Scarsdale, and I have heard was a son of Robert Leeke, Rector of Great Snoring and Thursford in Norfolk, from 1734 to 1762. He held a subaltern's commission in the West Norfolk Militia prior to the great revolutionary war. He owned and resided at the mansion in East Dereham known as Quebec, of which an engraving may be found in the 8th volume of Armstrong's History of Norfolk, dedicated to him. His widow made a claim for dower on some part of the Quebec estate. His baronetcy was not universally acknowledged." I have in my possession a series of letters from him to the two successive owners of the Yaxley estate, Seymour and Francis Leeke. The former certainly most thoroughly believed in the descent he claimed, and did all he could to help him prove his right not only to the Baronetcy but the Earldom also. In a letter written by Sir Henry Hunloke, of Wringeworth, on January 26th, 1786, he says, "I wish your friend Sir John Leeke success, if he could gain so old an Earldom it would be great indeed, but the Baronettage would be better than loosing all. Your Ancestors were among the first made Baronets at the institution." Later on the poor gentleman fell on cruel times, and his pleading letters are quite painful to read. He describes himself as "a martyr to misfortune." Mr.

Tallack, one of the correspondents in the East Anglian, says, "He must have come down very considerably in the social scale, for at the time of his death he was hostler at the Old Lobster Inn, Norwich, and his wife was a washerwoman. I have heard persons who remembered them say that although in such humble positions, they bore unmistakeable signs of having once belonged to refined society." In the early part of the next century he raised money on his reversionary interest in the Yaxley Hall estate, for Francis Leeke was still unmarried, and though Elizabeth Christran Leeke had married a Captain Bligh, there was no issue of the marriage, and at length he sold it to a Mr. Whally. The last record of him may still be seen on a small gravestone in the churchyard of St. Stephen's, Norwich, "Beneath are deposited the remains of Sir John Odingsells Leeke, Bart., who departed this life, Feby. 5th, 1816, aged 69, and of his relict Lady Leeke, who died, Octr. 13th, 1818, aged 80 years."

I may say that I have taken great trouble to investigate this claim, and though I believe the claimant to have been the son of the Rev. Robert Leeke, Rector of Great Snoring, and thus certainly descended from the Leekes of Derbyshire and Nottingham, it was from a Sir Francis Leeke, and his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Egioke, of Egioke, co. Worcester, and not from Sir Francis Leeke, the son of the above by a former wife, who was created Baronet, 1611, and afterwards Lord Deincourt and Earl of Scarsdale, from whom both Seymour and Francis Leeke were illegitimately descended; nor could he have been descended from Francis Leeke (son of William Leeke, of Newark, who died in 1651, aged 46, being a younger brother of the half-blood of Francis, 1st Earl of Scarsdale, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Sir Guy Palmes) who was created a Baronet, December 15th,

1663. He left issue, a son, Francis Leeke, who died unmarried, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, June 19th, 1681, when that Baronetcy became extinct.

There is a document in my possession in the hand writing of the Rev. Seymour Leeke, dated October 7th, 1782, and headed, "Proposed alterations to Yaxley Hall," and then below, "Some alterations I propose to make at Yaxley Hall if ever I should live to return to that place." Certainly some of these alterations were carried out, more particularly those in the great hall, now called the saloon, as the mantel-piece therein is of the Adam type. He says, "I mean to make a passage from the kitchen to the hall," by which he evidently means the small entrance hall on the north side of the house, "the back stairs to communicate with the best stairs through the Green lobby, to lead to Frank's room, and mine, and the chapel gallery." This latter is at the east end of the house in a wing. "The hall to have a chimney built, and will be made larger, and I shall furnish it as under," and then follows a sketch which shows a billiard table at the north end of the room, with sideboards on either side of the fire place in the recesses, and two hanging lamps suspended from the ceiling across the centre of it. "And a brewhouse to be built in the yard so as to have a covered way from the kitchen, the small beer buttery to be in the scullery," and then comes another sketch of some cloisters, and as the kitchen door is indicated, this must be at the back of the house, and then he adds, "a pump to be made in this yard at the back of the cloysters, a dog kennel, a pigstye, and some necessary houses," and one further remark, "I should be inclined to make a cloyster by the side of the old parlour to hall door, it would be fully 40 feet by 12." I suppose this would be along the west-

ern front, and rather in the form of a verandah, but this latter scheme was not carried out.

From 1786, for a period of thirty years, Yaxley Hall was occupied by Francis Gilbert Yaxley Leeke and Miss Nelson. He would at that time be 35 years of age, and as the lady was born in 1734, she would be then 52.

I have previously quoted the diary and account book of the Leekes. It enters very fully into current events, and moreover contains certain items of expenditure; it therefore not only gives one good insight into the time with which it deals, and the life of a country gentleman of the 18th century, but the chance of comparing the value of commodities then and now.

We gather from it that Mr. Leeke and Miss Nelson maintained their position as county people, visiting and receiving guests continually. They seem to have had carriages and horses of rather an expensive and valuable type, though more often than not for long distances post horses were hired from Eye or Scole. It seems to me that social life in the country throughout the reign of George III. was much more sustained than it is to-day. I have selected just a few names of those whose residences are recorded around Eye, where dinner parties were constantly given. The Duchess of Chandos at Thornham Hall; Mr. Maynard, of Hoxne Hall (now Oakley Park); Mr. Havers, of Thelveton Hall; Mr. Chevallier, of Aspoll Hall; Mr. Ray of Mickfield; Mr. Marsh, of Dickleburgh; Mr. Malyns, of Occold; Mr. Tayleur, of Eye; Mr. Dixon, of Thorndon; Mr. Rose, of Eye; Mr. Crowfoot, of Kelsale; Mr. Gostling, of Coulsey Wood (the old house of the Bedingfields); Mr. Man, of Syleham; Mr. D'Eye, of Eye; Mr. Smythe, of Mellis, and Mr. J.

Edwards, of Brockford. Some of these doubtless were clergy, others country gentlemen.

Very many of the Assemblys were attended year by year at Eye, Scole and Debenham. Plays were often "bespoke" at the Eye Theatre, for which a large number of tickets were taken. Yearly visits were made to London, as also to Norwich and other places. Mr. Leeke was evidently very much addicted to sport, more especially shooting; fresh guns are sometimes purchased, and much ammunition. However, the bags of game, which in those days would content a sportsman, would be ridiculed now. Think of this as an entry: "Went to shoot at Mr. Tayleur's, killed a leash of birds and a hare." Both of them were much given to horse exercise, but the bridle here recorded seems an extravagant item for that day: "A double-reined, plated Portsmouth bridle for Mrs. Nelson, costing £2 7s. 0d."

The sittings of the Justices were then held at Thwaite Buck's Head, as also occasional dinners, which Mr. Leeke attended. The following entries are typical of the times: "October 27th, 1790. Bought a 16th of No. 990 in the English Lottery, and Mrs. Nelson 2 16ths in Irish do. at Mr. Beatniffe's in Cockey Lane (now London Street), Norwich. Jany. 15th, 1798. A quarter ticket in English Lottery, £3 3s. 6d. December 5th, 1799. Balance of shares, Irish Lottery, £2 6s. 0d. February 9th, 1802. An eighth share of a lottery ticket, £2 4s. 0d."

The following entry is locally historical under date, "June 29th, 1790. Expenses to Ipswich and back, 7/-. Gave my vote for Sir John Rous and Sir Charles Bunbury, who were returned members for the county, they were opposed by Sir Gerard Vanneck, who is said to have spent £30,000 in the contest."



*Fra<sup>l</sup> G. V. Leeke,*

FRANCIS GILBERT VANLEY LEEKE, ESQ.  
OF VANDERHART









*Henrietta Nelson*

MISS HENRIETTA NELSON,  
OF YAXLEY HALL.  
By W. Johnson. About 1795.

From March 17th, 1794, to June 4th, 1812, numerous entries in the diary refer to the Suffolk Yeomanry. A meeting had been called by Mr. Arthur Young, when he proposed a scheme for "a horse militia of property." Subscriptions were sought, and a goodly sum obtained, to which the owner of Yaxley contributed £5 5s. 0d., and I gather from various entries that by January 26th, 1795, a troop of Yeomanry had been formed in the Hartismere Hundred, with a meeting place at Thwaite Bucks Head. A great many interesting details as to "regimentals and accoutrements" are given, too copious to record here. However, by the following autumn they were ready for service, and were actually called out to quell a disturbance at Diss. After this, for many years there are records of reviews at Thornham Park, Langton Green, Scole Common and Rushmere Heath, and on April 23rd, 1804, they marched to Lowestoft on permanent duty for three weeks. The expenses of the same to Lieutenant Francis Leeke for the period of 17 days was £15 1s. 6d., whereas his pay only amounted to £9 9s. 0d.

I should like to add here somewhat concerning the Suffolk artist so intimately associated with Yaxley Hall, and no other place, as far as I can discover. Before the death of Seymour Leeke we find in the diary the mention of "Mr. William Johnson, painter," of whom five pictures were purchased in 1784, costing £2 12s. 6d. Where he resided I do not know, though I have heard it said it was at Dickleburgh; anyhow, it must have been in the immediate neighbourhood of Yaxley Hall, for on June 14th, 1786, it is recorded of him that "he came to tea." To him was given the commission to paint the achievement, with the family coat of arms thereon, placed in Yaxley Church in 1788, and it is recorded that soon after this he

received the sum of £5 5s. 0d., which was, I have been told, for painting the full length portrait of Francis Leeke, of which I have been enabled to give an engraving here. It is said that the canvas was purchased, and stretched upon its frame in the house, where the picture was also painted, with the favourite spaniel, "Sherry," at his feet. A picture of Miss Nelson was also executed, as well as a small one of himself, with the etching of Yaxley Hall, and these three are in my possession. There can be little doubt but that the artist must soon after this have died, otherwise he would have achieved some fame. Mr. Leeke's portrait was in the possession of Mr. Letts, a London dealer, when in 1908 he allowed me to exhibit it in a collection of pictures by Suffolk artists, at Bury St. Edmunds, and I well remember on that occasion that Mr. William Tollemache, of Risby, a great connoisseur, was amazed that one who could paint so grand a picture should have been to the world of art, unknown.

On April 4th, 1816, the long spell of domestic felicity, having lasted for 30 years, was suddenly brought to a close by the death of Miss Henrietta Nelson. A few days previously she had fallen down a short flight of stairs, from her bedroom on to the main corridor, leading from the front stairs to the chapel gallery. It will seem a strange end to such a life to record here, that her body was not laid to rest in the consecrated soil round Yaxley Church, for if tradition be true, she had an objection to repose near Madame Seymour, but quoting the words of Francis Leeke, "by her wish she was buried in a vault in our own grounds, which I have caused to be made." The cost of this was very great, and the spot chosen was, so I have been told, one near the path through the park to the church. Here her body rested in peace

till about the middle of the century, when for some reason or another, it was removed into the family vault, and the mausoleum destroyed ; since then, it is said, her spirit wanders about the gardens and grounds. She has thus been seen not only by the servants of the family, but by others when the house has been let, and that, too, within the last ten years. It is also rather curious that her portrait, which hangs upon the walls of my house, has ofttimes had a disturbing effect on the minds of some of my friends, a reason for which I must leave psychologists to provide. I also give this portrait as an illustration, for without it I do not think the later history of Yaxley Hall would be complete. She was certainly a remarkable woman.

The will of Miss Nelson, dated July 10th, 1790, was proved twenty-seven years later, on June 2nd, 1817, and in it she bequeaths "all my real and personal property of whatsoever kind I may be possessed of at the time of my decease, unto Francis Gilbert Yaxley Leeke, gentleman, with whom I now reside."

On October 18th, 1818, Francis Leeke was married to Ann Osborne, the daughter of Mr. Charles Clubbe, of Hoxne, by whom he had a daughter, Henrietta Leeke. And then, after 18 years of married life, at about the age of 84, this last male representative of the Suffolk Leekes died, and was laid to rest in Yaxley Church. I have spoken to some who knew him well in his old age, and he has always been described as the most perfect pattern of an English country gentleman. One wishes that there were very many of his type owners of the soil to-day. His will dated October 30th, 1835, was proved in London, February 26th, 1836. According to the trust created by the will of Seymour Leeke, his daughter was pro-

vided for, in that she must inherit the Yaxley estate, but what personality he possessed he bequeathed it to "Anne Leeke, my dear, true, and lawful wife."

In November, 1852, a sale was advertised to take place at Yaxley Hall "of costly and magnificent household furniture, with a valuable collection of pictures, etc., etc., the property of Mr. P. R. Welch," which was to extend over "six days." Henrietta Leeke had about 1840, married Patrick Robert Welch, a barrister, and of Newtown Welch, in Ireland. I know not what happened at this sale, but certainly the furniture was in the house when I first visited it in 1882, and it certainly was all dispersed in 1905. Long before this time the property had passed into the hands of Lord Henniker, of Thornham Hall, and a little later the house was hired on a long lease by Sir George Makgill, Bart., after which extensive alterations were made in the interior arrangements and construction of the house, some of them no doubt great improvements, but I am thankful to say that the western elevation is much the same to-day as when William Johnson made his sketch in 1788, which sketch formed an illustration to my previous article, and but very little different from the photograph taken by my friend, Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, in 1905, of which I offer an illustration here.

Sir George Makgill is fortunately keen on all details of antiquity, and the coloured shields of the Yaxleys have been most carefully rearranged, and the lead settings thoroughly repaired. Yaxley Hall has taken a fresh lease of life, may it be a prosperous one.

EDMUND FARRER, F.S.A.

# A CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS OF THE STOUR ESTUARY.

BY W. B. NICHOLS.

(*See also chart*).

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## PART I.

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The compiler of this Catalogue offers it with some hesitation to the notice of the Members of the Suffolk Archæological and Natural History Institute. His only ground for writing it is that for twenty years he has noted the birds he has seen, with the dates of arrival of spring migrants, etc. He has included other observations which struck him as worth recording, and it is possible that the material thus gathered together may not be without interest to Members of the Suffolk Institute. The order and nomenclature of the Catalogue are those of the British Ornithologists' Union's catalogue:—"A List of British Birds, compiled by a Committee of the British Ornithologists' Union," 2nd Ed., 1915.

An \* before the name of a bird denotes that the species breeds, or has bred, in the district. It will be noticed that the writer's observations have been made on the Essex side of the estuary. This will, however, make no practical difference in the dates of the coming and going of the birds recorded in comparison with S. Suffolk records.

The writer hopes that the catalogue may be of use, at any rate, to those Members who may be beginning the study of local ornithology, in giving them an idea of what they may expect to see on, and about, the Stour estuary. He will be grateful for any additions, emendations or corrections of his Catalogue that may be sent to him.

**\*Raven** (*Corvus corax*). Nested at Lawford 1870-8. They had two nests in adjacent Scots firs on a barrow in a field on the Lawford Hall estate. An epidemic among the cattle on the estate soon after their arrival was ascribed by the superstitious villagers to their malign influence. They came, I believe, from Stutton, where they nested near the Rectory. (Babington, *Birds of Suffolk*, p. 252.).

The cock bird was always wilder and more wary than his mate, and would rush, every neck feather a-bristle, hoarsely croaking his anxiety and anger, from the nesting trees at the first distant sight of an intruder. The hen bird, especially towards the end of incubation, would often sit on the nest till one tapped the trunk of the tree on which the nest was. They had a delightful habit of turning somersaults, side ways, when soaring on calm days in great circles round their home. The first year they were with us they killed some weakly lambs, pecking out their eyes, but afterwards did no damage near home. They were never interfered with in any way beyond the taking of an occasional "brancher" for a friend to tame, and I do not know what caused them to leave. The nest was occupied by a pair of kestrels after the departure of the ravens, but I do not think that the kestrels could have driven away such powerful birds.

**\*Carrion Crow** (*C. corone*). Not numerous, nests sparingly in the district.

**\*Hooded Crow** (*C. cornix*). Numbers are seen on the estuary from October to March. On 27, xi., 17, I watched for half an hour about 40 grey crows playing at Wrabness Point. They rose, like corks on a fountain, in an eddy caused by the strong W. wind striking against the cliff, returning again and again to the foot of the cliff.

**\*Jackdaw** (*C. monedula*). Numerous resident.

**\*Rook** (*C. frugilegus*). A numerous resident. (Mr. C. K. Norman while fishing off Clacton, Nov. 1st, 1893, saw many rooks and starlings fly in from the sea, from feeding on the Gunfleet at low water).

**\*Magpie** (*Pica pica*). Not infrequently met with on the Essex side of the estuary.

**\*Jay** (*Garrulus glandarius rufitergum*). This, the British form of jay, is numerous and resident.

**Chough** (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*). Two at Landguard Light-house, April 2nd, 1888. ("The Birds of Essex," p. 131).

\***Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*). Very numerous.

\***Greenfinch** (*Chloris chloris*). Numerous.

\***Hawfinch** (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*). A few seen most years, but it is such a shy, wild species, that it is probably more numerous than it appears to be.

\***Goldfinch** (*Carduelis carduelis britannica*). Fairly common.

**Siskin** (*Spinus spinus*). A few are seen most winters.

\***Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*). Far too numerous. This species is very subject to partial albinism.

\***Tree-Sparrow** (*Passer montanus*). Common, nests in pollard willows, under marsh bridges, etc.

\***Chaffinch** (*Fringilla cœlebs*). Very numerous. May often be seen hawking for flies like a Flycatcher. Singing Feb. 14th, 1904.

**Brambling** (*Fringilla montifringilla*). A winter visitor, sometimes in considerable numbers. The latest date on which I have noticed them is April 17th, in 1900.

\***Linnet** (*Acanthis cannabina*). Abundant. 10, vi., 15, My gardener brought me in a live linnet caught by a blade of grass, the flowering head of which was twisted in the flight feathers.

**Lesser Redpole** (*A. linaria cabaret*). Is common on migration. I have not found it breeding.

**Twite** (*A. flavirostris*). Common on migration in winter.

\***British Bullfinch** (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula pileata*). Common where gardeners do not shoot it.

**Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra*). About 20 appeared in my garden, Bradfield, on July 11th, 1902, first attracting my notice by their unknown note, as they flew over at a great height. After passing, they wheeled round, apparently attracted by some Scots firs, into which they dropped, where I was able, with the aid of my binoculars, to detect what they were. They were evidently three or four family parties which had formed one small flock, as I saw four cocks in their lovely red plumage, several greenish yellow hens, and some dozen of young birds. They came from the north, and after an hour or two's stay went off in a N.W. direction. 16, xi., 16, one caught alive, but injured, in the village street, Bradfield.

\***Corn-Bunting** (*Emberiza calandra*). Fairly numerous.



\***Yellow Hammer** (*E. citrinella*). Common.


\***Cirl Bunting** (*E. cirius*). Is very rare in this neighbourhood. I saw a cock bird in full song at Wrabness, June 6th, 1910, when it was presumably nesting. This is the only Cirl-Bunting I have seen in twenty-five years of observation in this district.

**Ortolan Bunting** (*E. hortulana*). One male seen among a mixed flock of buntings and linnets at Bradfield, in the winter of 1915.

\***Reed Bunting** (*E. schoeniclus*). Common.

**Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). Occasionally in winter. One male, 2 females, 12, xii., 02 ; 4, xi., 05, 1 male, 14, iii., 17.

\***Sky Lark** (*Alauda arvensis*). Very numerous. In 1905, Mr. H. R. Green found a lark's nest containing four lark's eggs with three song thrush's eggs.

 **Shore Lark** (*Otocorys alpestris*). A scarce winter visitor.

\***White Wagtail** (*Motacilla alba*). A rare visitor. I believe has nested at least once in this neighbourhood, as I saw a male feeding a young bird at Lawford, 20, viii., 14. I have notes of others seen 29, iii., 99 ; 10, iv., 02 ; 6, iii., 03.

\***Pied Wagtail** (*M. lugubris*). A sparse resident and numerous summer visitor.

**Grey Wagtail** (*M. boarula*). A fairly common winter visitor.

\***Yellow Wagtail** (*M. raii*). A summer visitor. Earliest date of arrival, April 2nd ; latest, May 19th. Average of 22 years, April 22nd.

**Blue-headed Wagtail** (*M. flava*). I saw on 28, iv., 00, a bird which I believe to have been of this species at Brantham, Suffolk.

\***Tree Pipit** (*Anthus trivialis*). A summer visitor in, I think, decreasing numbers.

\***Meadow Pipit** (*A. pratensis*). Numerous.

\* **Rock Pipit** (*A. petrosus*). I have seen this species occasionally on the mud at low water above Manningtree.

\***British Tree Creeper** (*Certhia familiaris britannica*). A fairly common resident. I have heard its rather pretty little song very early in the year. On February 13th, 1914, one sang incessantly all the morning.

\***Nuthatch** (*Sitta cœsia*). A common resident. On April 1st, 1914, I saw a pair of nuthatches, with several chaffinches and robins, hawking for flies over a pond at Lawford Hall exactly like fly-catchers.

\***Gold Crest** (*Regulus regulus*). A resident which has suffered sadly, I fear, from the severity of last winter, 1916-17.

**Bearded Titmouse** (*Panurus biarmicus*). One found dead near Harwich, March 30th, 1895 (*Essex Nat.*, ix., 52). Seven seen by Mr. Richardson near Flatford, about New Year's Day, 1914.

\***British Great Titmouse** (*Parus major newtoni*). An abundant resident.

\***British Coal-Titmouse** (*P. ater britannicus*). An abundant resident.

\***British Marsh-Titmouse** (*P. palustris dresseri*). A fairly abundant resident.

\***British Blue-Titmouse** (*P. cœruleus obscurus*). Resident and abundant.

**White-headed Long-tailed Titmouse** (*Ægithalus caudatus*). I saw two of this species, 22, iii., 12, in some trees on the shore of the estuary at Nether Hall, Bradfield.

\***British Long-tailed Titmouse** (*Æ. caudatus roseus*). A common resident and early breeder. I have seen it building as early as the middle of March.

**Grey Shrike** (*Lanius excubitor*). There are three records of this species, being obtained near Harwich, 9, xi., 75; 6, xii., 79; and 7, xii., 89. I saw one, 1, ii., 90, at Lawford.

\***Red-backed Shrike** (*L. collurio*). A summer visitor. Not so often seen as formerly, owing to the cutting down of the old fashioned high fences. Earliest date of arrival, 30, iv.; latest date, 30, v. Average of 23 years, 15, v.!

**Waxwing** (*Ampelis garrulus*). An irregular visitor in the hardest winters. Four were about some gardens in Dovercourt for some weeks in Jan.-Feb., 1914. Another is recorded as seen alone in a garden in Dovercourt, 13, xii., 82. Others were killed in this neighbourhood in the winter of 1892-3.

\***Whitethroat** (*Sylvia communis*). An abundant summer visitor. Earliest arrival, 12, iv.; latest, 30, iv. Average of 23 years, 21, iv.

**\*Lesser Whitethroat** (*S. curruca*). Abundant summer visitor, arriving a week or so later than the common Whitethroat. Earliest arrival, 17, iv. ; latest, 6, v. ; average of 21 years, 28, iv.

**\*Garden Warbler** (*S. simplex*). A fairly abundant summer visitor. Earliest arrival, 21, iv. ; latest 14, v. ; average of 22 years, 4, v. On 12, v., 11, I heard at least a dozen singing together in a small clump of trees near the railway line in Bradfield, evidently a freshly arrived party not yet dispersed to their territories.

**\*Blackcap** (*S. atricapilla*). Also a fairly abundant summer visitor. Earliest arrival, 7, iv. ; latest, 6, v. ; average of 23 years, 19, iv.

**\*Grasshopper Warbler** (*Locustella naevia*). A summer visitor in small numbers. I have only heard its unmistakeable song two or three times in my own district, but it is said to "breed round Harwich." (Christy, *Birds of Essex*, p. 88).

**\*Reed Warbler** (*Acrocephalus streperus*). An abundant summer visitor wherever there are reed beds for it to nest in. It is a late arrival, appearing about the end of the first week in May, and disappearing about the end of September. On 15, vi., 16, one sang all day in my garden.

**\*Sedge-Warbler** (*A. schœnobæus*). Fairly abundant summer visitor. Earliest arrival, 21, iv. ; latest, 7, v. ; average of 23 years, 27, iv. 6, ix., 05, one sang all day long in my garden.

**\*Willow-Warbler** (*Phylloscopus trochilus*). An abundant summer visitor. Earliest arrival, 29, iii. ; latest, 25, iv. ; average of 24 years, 11, iv.

**Wood-Warbler** (*Ph. sibilatrix*). In my district a scarce summer visitor. I have only four notes of its appearance, 20, iv., 95 ; 23, iv., 09 ; 22, iv., 11 and 6, v., 12. I have not yet found it nesting.

**\*Chiffchaff** (*Ph. collybita*). A summer visitor in decreasing numbers. Earliest arrival, 24, iii. ; latest, 10, v. ; average of 24 years, 6, iv.

**\*Missel-Thrush** (*Turdus viscivorus*). An abundant resident. A pair which had their nest in a plane tree in the garden of my then residence in Mistley, were hawking for moths at 9.30 p.m. on 1, vii., 94. The grass beneath the nesting tree was thickly strown with the stones of the wild cherry. Flocks of these birds may be seen on wild cherry trees throughout July. I saw a beautiful variety of

this bird at Lawford, 11, v., 00. Head, cream colour with dark stripe through eye, breast and underparts white with very faint spots, lower back pigeon blue.

**\*British Song-Thrush** (*T. musicus Clarkii*). An abundant resident which suffered much from the severe and late winter of 1916-17. I have found a nest on one occasion built into an old nest. On 6, iv., 05, a pair were fighting in my garden and both singing all the time.

**Redwing** (*T. iliacus*). A winter visitor, numerous in some years. On 13, iii., 01, hundreds were singing dispersed all over Mistley Hall park. 17, iv. is the latest date on which I have seen them.

**Fieldfare** (*T. pilaris*). Like the last species a winter visitor in varying numbers, sometimes very numerous. I saw twelve on 3, v., 06, an exceptionally late date.

**\*Blackbird** (*T. merula*). An abundant resident which also seems to have suffered from the last late and severe winter. I have seen a good many pied blackbirds in this district; one was curiously marked as it had a semilunar white patch on its throat, and no other white feather. The Rev. P. Benwell had three broods in one nest in his garden at Wix vicarage in the summer of 1894. My friend, Mr. Bridges, of Bradfield, told me, 12, iv., 06, that, some years previous to that date, he had seen a male blackbird with wattles round beak and eye like a carrier-pigeon. On 12, vi., 16, I saw a blackbird picking and eating a young sparrow.

**Ring-Ousel** (*T. torquatus*). A passing migrant on its way to its more northerly breeding quarters. I have the following dates, 12, iv., 06; 9, iv., 12; 19, iv., 12, and on the return journey, 24, ix., 13; when two came for some days to a mulberry tree in Dovercourt.

**\*Redstart** (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*). A summer visitor in decreasing numbers. Earliest arrival, 11, iv; latest, 18, v.; average of 23 years, 17, iv.

**Black Redstart** (*Ph. tytus*). A winter visitor. Only once noticed 22, iii., 11, when I saw a male in my garden, Bradfield. There are two records, 14, iv., 79 and xii., 87 for the district, in "Birds of Essex."

**\*British Redbreast** (*Erithacus rubecula melophilus*). Numerous resident.

**\*Nightingale** (*Luscinia megarhynca*). Numerous summer visitor. Earliest date of arrival, 10, iv.; latest, 30, iv.; average of

23 years, 18, iv. One was singing as late as 19, vii in 1897. In May, 1913, a pair built their nest under the eaves of a shed, in jasmine, in a neighbour's garden, 5 ft. 9 in. from ground.

**Red-Spotted Bluethroat** (*Cyanosylvia suecica*). Recorded in Christy's "Birds of Essex," as having been seen near Harwich.

\***Stonechat** (*Saxicola rubicola*). A resident in small numbers.

\***Whinchat** (*Saxicola rubetra*). A summer visitor in small numbers.

\***Wheatear** (*Enanthe cenanthe*). A summer visitor, breeding in small numbers, much more numerous on migration. Earliest arrival, 21, iii.; latest, 25, iv.; average, 10.iv. On 29, iv., 08, I saw at least a dozen males together on a small marsh in Bradfield. I saw a young bird being fed at Lawford, 27, vi., 13.

\***Hedge-Sparrow** (*Accentor modularis*). A numerous resident. One with cream coloured flight feathers in my garden, Bradfield, 1, iii., 06.

**Dipper** (*Cinclus cinclus*). There are two records for the district in Christy (Birds of Essex).

\***Wren** (*Troglodytes troglodytes*). Abundant and resident.

\***Spotted Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa grisola*). A summer visitor. Earliest date of arrival, 6, v.; latest date, 30, v.; average date in 23 years, 12, v.

**Pied Flycatcher** (*M. atricapilla*). I have only two notes. Two were in my garden, Bradfield, 20, ix., 06; and on 15, ix., 13, one at Dovercourt. In the Rev. Revett Sheppard's table of the arrival of summer migrants at Wrabness, 1818-30; two spring records are given, 16, v., 22 and 28, iv., 23. Sheppard's table was published in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, and reprinted in "The Birds of Essex" (Christy).

\***Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*). Summer visitor. Earliest date of arrival, 4, iv.; latest, 25, iv.; average of 24 years, 14, iv. Latest date of departure, 8, xi, 11. A white swallow was seen at Mistley Place, 5, x., 05.

\***Martin** (*Delichon urbica*). Summer visitor. Date of first arrival, 10, iv.; latest, 2, v.; average of 23 years, 18, iv. Latest appearance, 4, xii., 13.



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\***Sand Martin** (*Riparia riparia*). Summer visitor. Earliest date of arrival 26, iii. ; latest, 7, v. ; average of 23 years, 12, iv.

\***British Great Spotted Woodpecker** (*Dryobates major anglicus*). A sparse resident.

\***Lesser Spotted Woodpecker** (*Dryobates minor*). As last.

\***Green Woodpecker** (*Picus viridis*). A fairly common resident.

\***Wryneck** (*Iynx torquilla*). A summer visitor in decreasing numbers. Earliest date of arrival, 22, iii. ; latest, 30, iv. ; average of 20 years, 15, iv.

\***Cuckoo** (*Cuculus canorus*). A summer visitor. Earliest date of arrival, 6, iv. ; latest, 28, iv. ; average of 24 years, 19, iv. A most beautiful young bird with every feather edged with white, as if with hoar frost, in my garden 11, vii., 16.

\***Swift** (*Micropus apus*). Summer visitor. Earliest date of arrival, 24, iv. ; latest, 16, v. ; average of 23 years, 6, v. Last seen, 17, x., an exceptionally late date. At 9.37 p.m., 29, v., 09, while looking at the moon through a telescope, I saw a Swift pass across the disk.

\***Nightjar** (*Caprimulgus europæus*). Summer visitor, not common in the district. I have usually seen it in the autumn in migration, but have three notes of visits to my garden, 19, vi., 10 ; 21, v., 15 and 22, vi., 16. A few pairs nest in Stour Wood, Wrabness, and in Mistley Park.

**Hoopoe** (*Upupa epops*). There are several records of the appearance of this species in this district during the last century, e.g., the Rev. R. Sheppard notes its arrival at Wrabness on May 3rd, 1821, May 4th, 1822, and April 14th, 1825. Dr. Bree records one shot in the Rectory garden at Erwardon, Suffolk, in the beginning of May, 1862.

\***Kingfisher** (*Alcedo ispida*). A resident, frequently to be seen on the shore of the estuary and about the marsh drains, more especially after the breeding season. On 10, xii, 00, I was sitting quite still near the bathing place at Mistley, when a kingfisher flew by and settled on a pile about ten yards from me, not seeing me till he had settled. When he saw me, instead of flying away, he adopted an extraordinary attitude of concealment. Drawing himself up very tall and thin with his beak pointing straight upwards, he dropped his wings, half opened; and expanding his tail feathers, raised them



straight up his back. In this attitude he looked like a spiky termination of the post, and might have been passed unnoticed by me if I had not seen the whole performance.

**\*Barn Owl** (*Flammea flammea*). A resident; unfortunately still shot by fools. I have twice found this owl frozen to death in barns.

**\*Long-eared Owl** (*Asio otus*). Is reported as "common and breeding round Harwich." My own experience is that it is an uncommon winter visitor.

**\*Short-eared Owl** (*A. accipitrinus*). Undoubtedly nested at Little Oakley in 1889, but generally known as an annual winter visitor. I have generally seen it about the marshes, sometimes hunting by daylight. On one occasion three together on the Lawford marshes.

**\*Tawny Owl** (*Strix aluco*). A fairly common resident. On 19, iv., 12, I was sitting in the garden at Lawford Hall, when one of these birds defiantly hooted in answer to the sound of the gong announcing lunch. He would not, however, answer my hoots, to which they will usually respond readily at night.

**Snowy Owl** (*Nyctea nyctea*). In the eighth of the British Association's Reports on the Migration of Birds, that for 1886, p. 39, an example of this species is reported by Mr. Owen Boyle, keeper of the Landguard Lighthouse, to have been killed near the light on Feb. 9th, 1885.

**Little Owl** (*Carine nostua*). In November, 1914, a neighbour, Mr. Brasnett, reported to me that while rabbiting a few days before on the borders of Bradfield and Wix, he had seen a small spotted owl "about the size of a partridge," and without ear-tufts: this could have been only a Little Owl. This species, introduced by the late Lord Lilford, and others, is gradually spreading all over the eastern, southern and midland counties. On 31, x., 17, I heard near the same spot an Owl with a, to me, unfamiliar note, not unlike the note of the Scops Owl which I have known well in Italy. On 20, vii., 17, I met with a Little Owl while shooting at Foxash, on the borders of Lawford and Ardleigh.

**Marsh Harrier** (*Circus aeruginosus*). I saw one in the late 70's on the Lawford Marshes. Mr. Richardson, of Flatford, Bergholt, saw one near there last year (1916).

**Hen Harrier** (*C. cyaneus*). Has been seen and some shot several times near Harwich.

**Buzzard** (*Buteo buteo*). I saw one 27, iv., 03, pass over in slow circles going N., and another 30, iii., 17. "Round Harwich a few are seen nearly every year." (Kerry, in Christy's "Birds of Essex").

**Rough-legged Buzzard** (*B. lagopus*). Mr. Hope writes (Bird<sup>s</sup> of Essex), "Common on the coast. . . I once saw twenty-five hawking rabbits . . . within three miles of Harwich, and obtained three of them." Mr. Kerry records one shot at Harwich, Nov., 1876. I have a record of one shot near Manningtree, 1, xi., 79.

**White-tailed Eagle** (*Haliaëtus albicilla*). There are several old records in Christy's "Birds of Essex." One was seen near Manningtree in December, 1879. The latest record that I have is of one shot by my friend, Mr. P. Stanford, on Houbridge Hall, Gt. Oakley, in 1906. This is a young bird and a very fine specimen.

**\*Sparrow Hawk** (*Accipiter nisus*). A resident in small numbers, most commonly seen in the autumn and winter. /

**Peregrine Falcon** (*Falco peregrinus*). An irregular winter visitor. I have only seen it some three or four times, but Kerry ("Birds of Essex," p. 173) says, "some are seen every year round Harwich."

**Hobby** (*F. subbuteo*). I have only two records: one caught at Mistley, 15, v., 88, and another seen by me at Mistley, v., 00.

**Merlin** (*F. oesalon*). One shot by Mr. Kerry at Dovercourt. I saw a bird which I believe was a Merlin, male, on 15, ix., 91.

**\*Kestrel** (*F. tinunculus*). A fairly common resident. I saw one at Lawford strike and kill a Missel-thrush which was mobbing it.

**Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax carbo*). Common on the estuary all the year round. Some of the local puntsmen assert that it breeds in the marshes at Holbrook: I have not been able to verify this, but have seen young birds being fed by old ones.

**Shag** (*Ph. graculus*). I know of no record of this species save that of Sheppard and Whitear (Cat. of Norfolk and Suffolk Birds).

**Gannet** (*Sula bassana*). "A few are seen near Harwich every year" (Kerry, "Birds of Essex").

**Grey Lag Goose** (*Anser anser*). A few are seen most years.

**Bean Goose** (*A. fabalis*). Mr. W. Richardson shot one on Lawford Hall farm, 30, xii., 90. On the same day I saw nine, and on the next day six. Four were on the Lawford Marshes 27, xi., 93. One was brought to me, 10, xi., 08.

**White-fronted Goose** (*A. albifrons*). The commonest of the grey geese in this district. Ten flew over me at Lawford, flying very low, 8, x., 97; four, 13, xii., 02. Two were brought to me 2, iii., 07. One of them measured in length 28 ins., bill 1 8-12 in., pink with white nail, wing length  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ins., weight 4 lbs.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ozs. During the hard winter of 1916-17 I saw several small lots on the estuary.

**Pink-footed Goose** (*A. brachyrhynchus*). I have no personal record of this species, but have no doubt it visits us.

**Brent Goose** (*Branta bernicla*). Common on the coast. A good many were to be seen up the estuary last winter. (1916-17).

**Barnacle Goose** (*Branta leucopsis*). Very rare. Four were shot at Dovercourt before 1890.

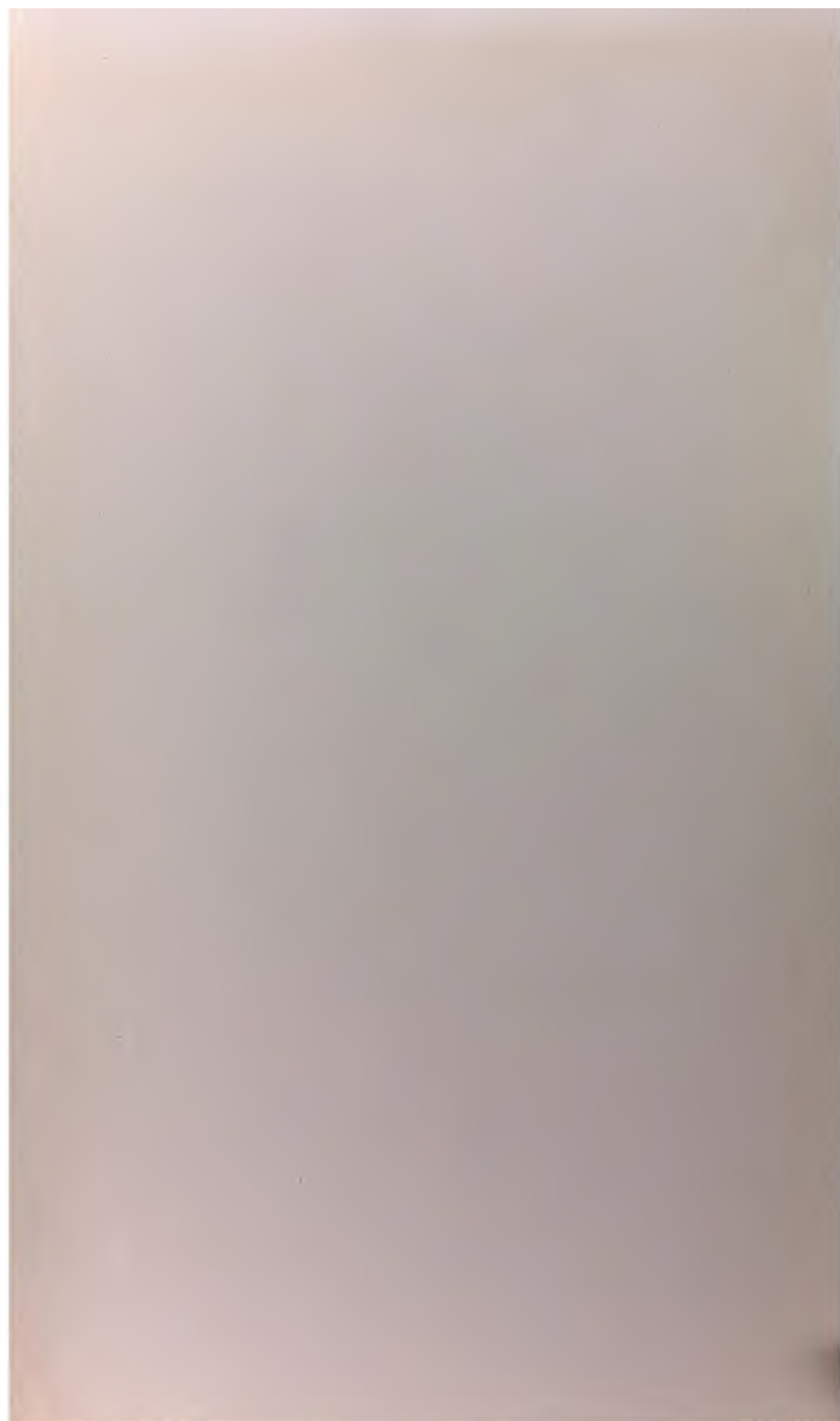
**Whooper Swan** (*Cygnus cygnus*). Not uncommon in hard winters. I saw seven off Wrabness 3, ii., 91, and the same winter 18 off Bradfield several times; seven off Mistley ii., 95; nine 4, ii., 12. 5 adults, 4 juvs., just below my house, Bradfield.

**Bewick's Swan** (*C. bewicki*). Two, 4, xii., 90. Length 48 ins., weight, 13 and 14 lbs.

**Mute Swan** (*C. olor*). Is often seen on the estuary, but probably none are really wild birds.

**\*Common Sheld-duck** (*Tadorna tadorna*). A breeding species in increasing numbers. At least a dozen pairs, possibly many more, nest, usually in rabbit holes, up and down the estuary. I saw one which had its nest in the highest part of the cliff at Wrabness, perhaps forty feet up, fly straight into its nesting hole without any appreciable pause at the entrance, like a clown diving through a "trick" door. It sometimes gathers into big flocks. I saw sixty-two together 12, i., 13, and 89 on 26, ii., 13. On 1, iii., 17, forty-eight off Wrabness point. These were already mating, the males fighting and showing off. In the bright sunshine they were a most beautiful sight.

(TO BE CONTINUED).





BRONZE BOWL, FOUND AT WICKHAM MARKET SUFFOLK

In possession of Dr. J. R. Whitwell.

## BRONZE PATERA FOUND AT WICKHAM MARKET, SUFFOLK.

The shallow Bronze Bowl shewn in the accompanying illustration was found by a labourer while digging for gravel in the glacial gravel and sands, so common in this district, at a depth of 6 feet in a garden on the East side of the Main Street in Wickham Market. Owing to general displacement, and the absence of a skilled observer at the time of disinterment, the exact relationship of the bowl to its surroundings is not quite clear. It is, however, certain that the bowl actually contained fragments of a double toothed bone comb of ornamental design, and in close proximity a fragment of much oxidised iron approximately six inches in length which became entirely disintegrated on exposure and removal. This, however, had all the appearance suggestive of the smaller Anglo-Saxon knife (as illustrated in Akerman's Pagan Saxondom) known as the 'Sexxaudrus.'

The Bowl itself is cast and of graceful design, and measures 15 inches in diameter at the rim, 4 inches in depth (internally) and is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, mounted on a pierced ornamental foot, itself being  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches high. The rim of the Bowl has a shallow concave fluted moulding, not beaded, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch above the foot on the external surface is a plain shallow double circular line. On the inner surface there are four double lines drawn circularly, parallel to the marginal line, the first being 2 inches from the free edge, and the three remaining ones nearly equidistant and approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch apart. The handles and one

of the rings by which they hung were absent, but the handles undoubtedly were plain and somewhat clumsily designed loops as occur in the bronze patera of absolutely identical design in other respects (in the collection of Lord Londesborough) found in the chalk land at Wingham Sandwich and illustrated in Akerman's "Remains of Pagan Saxondom."

I am indebted to Miss Nina Layard for the loan of certain drawings of bowls found at Needham Market, which were ably described and figured by Romilly Allen in the "Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist," of October, 1900, and amongst this find was a bowl somewhat similar in design and form, but of different dimensions, and the flowing foliage scroll in the foot of that vessel is represented in the present case by a more geometrical, and it would appear derived, design. The absence of the zoo-morphic 'motif' in the design is to be noted.

All the evidence, therefore, would seem to suggest the conclusion that the present Bowl is to be considered as one associated with an Anglo-Saxon grave of a female, and according to Akerman, probably of Saxon origin but shewing evidence of the influence of Roman art.

J. R. WHITWELL.







ANGLO-SAXON URNS, FOUND AT LACKFORD.

## ANGLO-SAXON URNS FOUND NEAR LACKFORD.

Late in the year 1914, a shepherd boy dug out of the sandy soil, on the open land which borders Lackford and Cavenham, an earthenware urn. This he took home, and it was not till some time later that the lord of the manor, Rev. J. S. Holden, heard of the find and recovered this specimen of Anglo-Saxon workmanship. Search was made on the spot, and in a very small space of ground six more urns were discovered, besides many fragments representing portions of perhaps seven or eight more. I have tried in vain to piece these together.

The plate shows the urns (from top to bottom and from left to right) in the following order, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 3, 5.

Through the kindness of Rev. J. S. Holden, whose courtesy and hospitality I gratefully acknowledge, I was last summer allowed to bring all the specimens to Moyses Hall Museum for examination. He has presented two of the urns to that institution, and two (I believe), to the British Museum.

HORACE R. BARKER.

Moyses Hall Museum,  
Bury St. Edmunds.

No. I.—H.,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  ins.; greatest circum., 31 ins.; outer diam. of mouth,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  ins. A fine urn. Below the neck nine plain rings, beneath these eight bosses (four rounded and four "pinched"), between which are chevrons in single, double, and triple lines; alternating with a number of perpendicular lines. Large piece broken from neck, hole in side.

No. II.—H., 8 ins. ; circ.,  $27\frac{1}{4}$  ins. ; diam of mouth,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  ins. ; three rings below neck. Raised chevron pattern, alternated with raised perpendicular bosses  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ins. long ; three or four perpend. lines above chevrons. Neck slightly broken, lower part of body badly cracked.

No. III.—H.,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  ins. ; circ.,  $26\frac{1}{4}$  ins. ; diam. of mouth, 5 ins. Between three rings above and three below a band of interlaced chevron pattern  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep. Neck badly broken, small hole in bottom. Full of very fine sand and bones. Roots had grown through bottom to top and were projecting. They had formed a sort of rounded web at the base. In this urn I found a small jagged fragment of bronze sheeting and a piece of wood (?) about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.

No. IV.—H.,  $6\frac{1}{8}$  ins. ; circ.,  $21\frac{1}{4}$  ins. ; diam of mouth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. ; quite plain, neck broken. Roots from bottom to top, and as in Urn III. Full of very fine sand and bones. In this urn I found a perfect pair of bronze tweezers 2 ins. long.

No. V.—H., 8 ins. ; circ., 30 ins. ; diam of mouth,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  ins. ; neck broken, body cracked. Plain ring below ring, then between two double rings a row of 28 circles enclosing cross. Lower, a row of similar circles, 5 sets in alternate, 5 and 6, each set separated by 4 perpendicular lines.

No. VI.—Small plain urn, neck and side broken. H.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ins. ; circ.,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  ins. ; diam. of mouth (approx.), 4 ins.

No. VII.—The base and part of body of large urn. The remains are quite plain. H. of fragment, 6 ins. ; circum. (approx.),  $33\frac{1}{2}$  ins.

## NOTES FROM CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

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### STONHAM ASPAL.

Last winter, owing to the long continued frost, there was great mortality amongst the birds, song thrushes especially suffered so much from the inclement weather, that but few survived to the spring. Curiously enough the intense cold did not seem to affect the blackbirds, who were but little reduced in numbers.

There were but few bats to be seen during the summer months, either the common bat (*Vesperugo pipistrellus*), the great bat (*Vesperugo noctula*) or the long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*). Perhaps they also suffered owing to the severe weather of the early spring.

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During the summer of 1917, George Girling, a labourer who lives in the village, whilst digging in his garden, found a large medal which appears to belong to some Derbyshire archery club. It is dated 1823, and the engraver is B. Wyon.

The medal is made of some heavy metal, is gilt, and is seven inches in circumference.

*Obverse.* A stag's head cabossed, and behind it a bow, a sheaf of arrows and a target, above all the word, "Derbyshire."

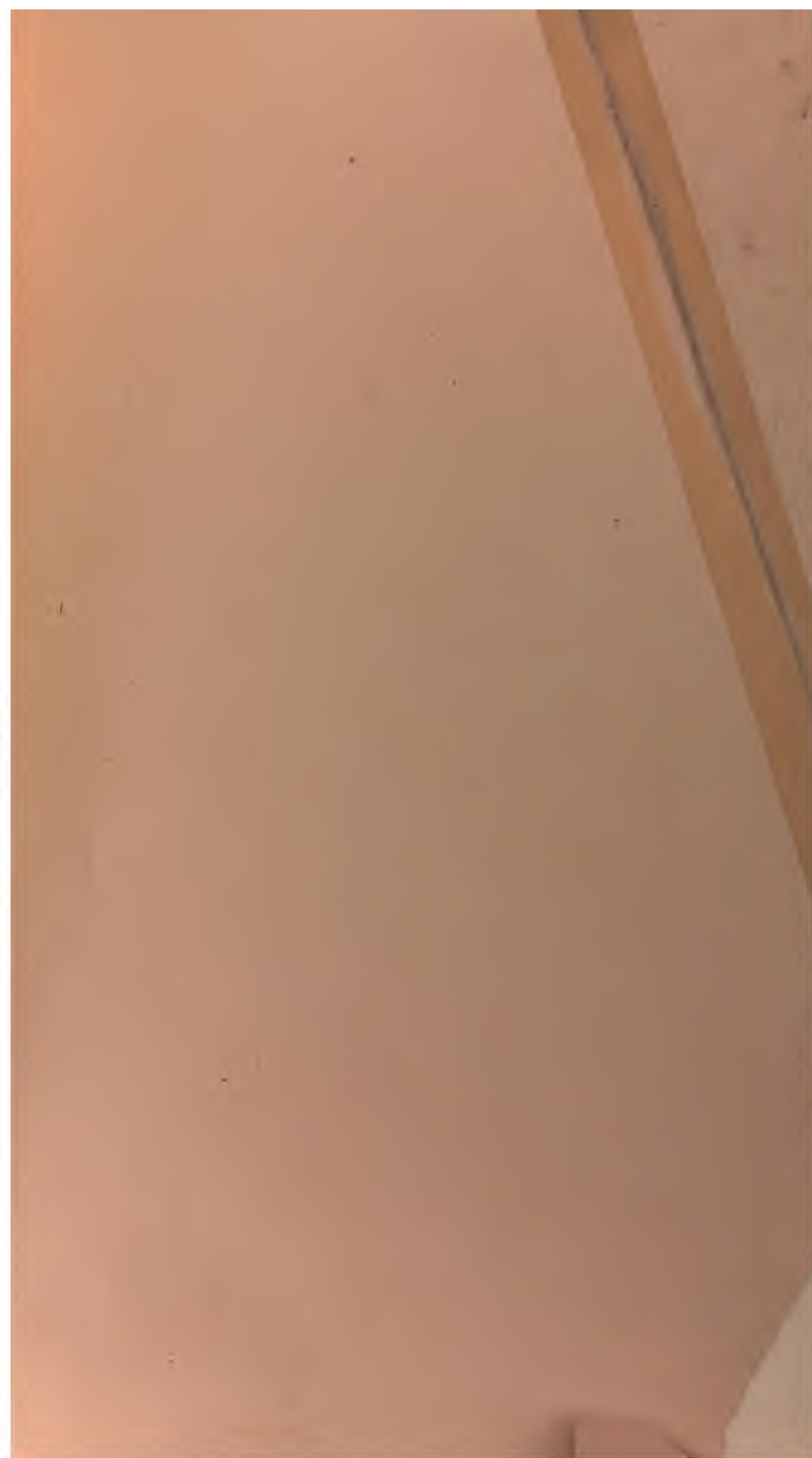
*Reverse.* A female in Greek costume standing on a pedestal ornamented by a crescent. She turns to the right and places a laurel wreath on the head of another female holding a bow, whilst on the left stands a man holding a bow. Beneath is an inscription in Greek.

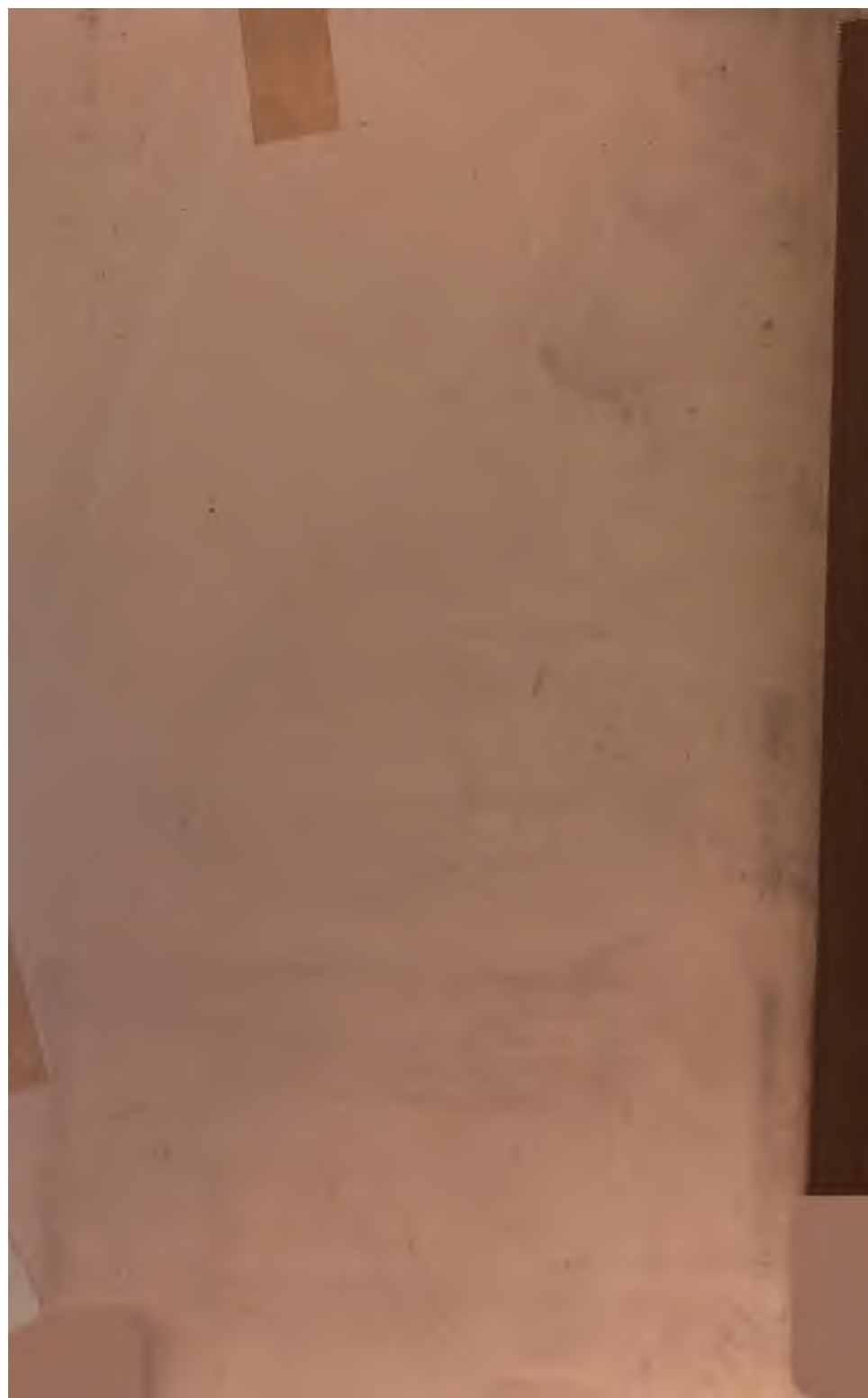
A. W. DARWIN.

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